THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,553. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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### PERSONAL.

EDWARD—MEET ME TO-DAY AT ELEVENTH street at 4 o'clock. E.

H. S. E., SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.—WRITE AND SEND address home immediately; something of importance to communicate.

NO. 399.—PLEASE SEND NOTE, GRANTING INTERview, to FRANK ASTOR, 54 East Twelfth st., box 14.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE PERSONS, IF living, or their legal representatives, if dead, who composed the following firms in existence in the city of New York in 1834-5:—Manning & Highett, Wearing & Underwood, Kellog & Co., dry goods merchants; Baker & Johnson, clothing, - earl street, and a boot and shoe dealer of Pearl street, name unknown. If such persons hold notes on Hugh King, they will at once notify DENNIS MULLIGAN, Executor, Lexington, Ky.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF THE PUREST AND BEST CANdies is always to be found at L. EBERT'S. Fine French mixed, 40c.; Fruits and Marrons Glaces, $1. 50 East Twelfth street, three doors from Broadway.

EXCELSIOR MEAT AND VEGETABLE CHOPPER, Mellen's patent.—Every family should have one; price only $3 50. For sale at hardware and house furnishing stores. Agents wanted for every county in the United States. Manufactured by the Artisan Manufacturing Company, 545 West Twenty-fourth street, New York.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL meeting, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the library, on Tuesday evening, January 3, at eight o'clock.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $32; Halves, $16; Quarters, $8. Kentucky, from $1 to $10. Send for circular. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, N. Y., one door above Maiden lane.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, SUPPLEMENTARY—DEtermined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes cashed; information given. Circulars sent; the trade supplied.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.,
10 Wall street, or box 4,685 Post office.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,354 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

### YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

### DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
real Lace Goods,
French and Scotch Embroideries,
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs,
Housekeeping and House Furnishing
Goods, Books, &c.,
at popular prices.
R. H. MACY,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

### FOR SALE.

A BOX IN THE POST OFFICE FOR SALE—NASSAU street division. Address box 147 Herald office.

AN EASY BUSINESS, THAT TURNS OUT $50 TO $75 a day these hard times, can be shared for a few hundred dollars, at 19 Laurens street.

A SPLENDID LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S RESTaurant and Oyster Saloon for sale. Great business thoroughfare. Unquestionably rare chance. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A POULTRY, GAME AND FRUIT STORE FOR SALE—Established 1852; large cash trade; chance for fortune. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS DRINKING AND BILLIARD Saloon for sale—Located principal places amusement; must positively sell. Apply at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO.'S Store Agency.

EXCELLENT CORNER LIQUOR ESTABLISHMENT—51 West Broadway; proprietor changing trade. Apply at store or to THOMAS BEVERIDGE, Esq., Hartshorne's brewery, Sullivan street, before Wednesday.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A SPLENDIDLY fitted Sample Room, at 46 Cortlandt street; or will be sold at auction on Tuesday, January 3, at 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING DRUG BUSINESS AND office Practice; to a regular physician and surgeon this is an opening seldom offered. For particulars address S. D. and S. C., box 3,441 New York Post office.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS AN ESTABlished Retail Business in this city that he will sell at a sacrifice for cash; good reasons for selling. Address RETAILER, Herald office.

SECOND HAND SAFES.—THREE HERRING'S SAFES, one large and two medium sized; also two Lillie's bankers' Safes and Safes of other makers, for sale cheap, at No. 100 Maiden lane, near Pearl street.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND GOOD WILL OF A FANcy Store for sale. Apply on the premises, Third avenue, opposite Grove Hill, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

$700.—FOR SALE—A FINE CHANCE FOR A LIVE man—the first class Oyster Saloon, known as Ackerman's Oyster house, 52 Essex street, opposite Essex Court House.

### MACHINERY.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars.
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 46 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER, FIVE feet high and 30 inches in diameter. Inquire at 4[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—TWO SMALL ENGINE LATHES, GEARED for cutting screws; must be in good order. Inquire of L. DUBERRY, 43 Chatham street, up stairs.

### POLITICAL.

18TH WARD.
The undersigned, Inspectors appointed by the General Committee at Tammany Hall, do hereby certify that at a primary election held at Halpin's, corner of Seventeenth street and Sixth avenue, on Saturday evening, December 31, 1870, the following ticket to represent the ward in the General Committee for the ensuing year was duly elected:—

Bernard B. Hart, James Barker, William Brennan,
Richard O'Gorman, Richard Flanagan, Richard Dougherty,
Bernard Crepan, Michael Wilson, Robert Borland,
Joseph C. Zabriskie, James Gregory, Jacob Demeth, Jr.,
Mathew Halpin, William Lamb, Henry Coopey.
Patrick Gibney,

PATRICK J. HART,
BERNARD GARVEY, } Inspectors.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 93 Fulton street. Blank Books made to pattern.

### SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR SALE—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at H. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal. N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

FOR SALE—POINTERS, SETTERS, THOROUGHLY broken; two young Setter Dogs, not broken; one pointer Slut and one Setter Slut; two Esquimaux Dogs, handsomest in country; two black and tan Sluts, six lbs. weight; one Skye Terrier Slut, five lbs. weight; for breed and beauty cannot be beat. H. GARDNER, 52 Thompson street, rear.

### HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street.
Horse Auction Branch, 112 and
114 East Thirteenth street.

A CARD.
On account of the holidays our regular Tuesday's sale of Horses and Carriages will be omitted to-day. Our next regular sale will take place on Friday of this week, as usual, when we will have an extra large and attractive catalogue for this season of the year, including three Teams, several Road and Family Horses, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale.
OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.
PROFESSOR JARVIS' American Clipping Machine in operation at the Mart. Horses clipped in one hour.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES, BLANKETS, &C., AT summer prices; Harness from $12 up; Top and Open Wagons, Rockaways, Express, &c., at the corner of Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS,
Robes, Robes, Bells.
500 Sleighs, all kinds, from $20 up; Blankets, Robes, Bells, Carriages, new and second hand open on Monday.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24, 26 Wooster street.

AT WITTY'S, 635 BROADWAY, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, Bells, Harness, Robes, all styles, new and second hand, in great variety, at lowest market prices. Purchasers should examine before buying elsewhere.

A TEAM OF HORSES, 6 AND 7 YEARS OLD; HEAVY and fit for any kind of work. Inquire at 354 Greenwich street for two days.

A BAY MARE—CAN SHOW THREE MINUTES. $75; Team Black Canadians, $200; all warranted sound, kind; fit for any use. 241 West Thirty-first street, in rear.

COUPE HORSE, BAY, A SPLENDID ANIMAL; WELSH Pony, black and a perfect beauty; Saddle Mare, free goer and very easy gait; together with Carriages, Sleigh, Harness, &c., will be sold on Wednesday, the 4th of January, at about 12 o'clock, at public auction, by PEED & VANDERVEER, on the premises Clarkson street, near Hunterfly road, Flatbush.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DOUBLE SLEIGH; HAS pole and shafts; suitable for road team or single horse; nearly new; will be sold cheap. Apply at private stable No. 7 West Ninth street, Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE TEAM, A LITTLE SORE forward, $125; one horse Truck and fine sorrel Horse, cheap; the horse sound, except sore on back. 84 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—SIX YOUNG cart Horses, sound and kind, have been thoroughly trained to work, 14 to 16 hands high. Apply at KIMMEL'S stables, 250 West Twelfth street, between 2 and 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—HAMBLETONIAN BAY HORSE, BLACK points, 16.2, thoroughly trained to saddle for a lady or gentleman, and perfect in single or double harness; one of the finest horses for sale in the town, and the best of all perfectly sound. To be seen at the Riding School, No. 9 West Thirteenth street.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES—400, ALL STYLES, Albany Cutters, Ponies, shifting and six-seat Sleighs; trimmed and untrimmed Portlands; Wolf, Fox, Bearskin and Buffalo Robes in variety. 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FAMILY HORSE, SOUND AND KIND, dark color, 16 hands, moderate price. Apply to D. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

$175.—TEAM GOOD WORKERS; GRAY MARE, 8 years, $85; bay Horse, $75; bay chunky, $65; all used to carts and trucks. 754 Washington street, corner Bank, grocery; must sell this day.

### SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets;
Leeds' Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
Auction Notice.
Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above.
ALLEN B. MINER,
HENRY D. MINER.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 6,
at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
trade sale high grade Wines, Brandies, &c., in original packages, in bond or duty paid, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Consisting of
Brandies—Sarzarac, 1795 and 1858; Martell, 18[illegible].
Hennessey—V. S. O. P. Old Cabinet, 1811, &c., in casks.
Whiskeys—Scotch and Irish, Ramsay and Lochnagar.
Holland Gin, in casks, cases, &c.
Sherries, Ports, Madeiras, &c., including Pemartin, Duff, Gordon, Harmony, Cosens, &c.
Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Sauternes, &c.
Also, to close accounts, several lines of fine Wines, Brandies, &c., bottled in London, in cases of one dozen each. Particulars in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Fancy Goods, Furs, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell by auction on Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Furs, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
Furniture, Pianos, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS, CHINA, CROCKery, Yellow Ware, plated Table Cutlery, &c.—FARRINGTON & SEIXAS, Auctioneers, will sell Tuesday, January 3, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, 50 Barclay street, a general assortment of the above goods, to be sold from the shelves in lots to suit city and country retail trade. Goods packed for shipping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. SCHULTZ, AUCTIONEER.—$20,000 worth of
magnificent Household Furniture,
public auction, 500 lots by catalogue.
On this day (Tuesday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing 10½ o'clock. Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel; Etageres, Secretaire Bookcase, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Canterbury, Brocatel, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Linens, rosewood, walnut Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Basement, Kitchen Furniture; also Furniture Servants' Apartments.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street. Large and positive sale THIS DAY (Tuesday), commencing at 10½ o'clock.—Over 400 lots and $10,000 of elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art, contained in above brown stone mansion; magnificent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700; four rich Parlor Suits, Etageres, Bookcase, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, &c.; Mirrors; also Dining Room, Bedroom, Basement and Kitchen Furniture, in lots to suit purchasers. Sale positive, rain or shine.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURniture.—EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers.
This (TUESDAY) morning, January 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant mansion 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, silk and striped reps; Cabinets, bois de rose; gilded and marble top Tables; Etageres, Bookcase, Desk, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bronzes, Clocks, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Dining Table, Sideboard, Glass, China and Silver Ware, &c.; in all, over 500 lots of useful Household Furniture.

BY J. P. TRAVERS, AUCTIONEER.—JOHN A. DUNN & CO.—Mortgage sale—will sell this Tuesday, January 3, at 11 o'clock, 63 Cortlandt street, all and entire the first class Fixtures, Furniture, Stock, Lease, &c., of which must positively be sold, by order of mortgagee. Rare chance for restaurant men, speculators and others.
JOHN A. DUNN, 233 Bowery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 119 West Broadway, corner White street, to the highest bidder, that prominent, old established, good business corner Liquor Store and Sample Room, with entire fine Fixtures, Stock, cheap Lease, &c. [illegible] speculators and liquor store seekers specially invited. Sure investment.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS at 11 o'clock, at 307 Second avenue, Confectionery, Toys, Stationery, Counters, Shelving, Showcases, Tables, Chairs, Refrigerators; well stocked.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 384 Bowery.

GEORGE J. SMITH, AUCTIONEER.—ON TUESDAY, the 3d of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 12 Chambers street, near Centre, I will sell one handsome crown colored Horse, six years old, by virtue of an execution.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS. To be sold on Wednesday, January 4, at 10 o'clock, at 375 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the entire Printing Office, comprising Presses, a large assortment of Type, &c. &c.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 515 WASHington street.—Stock and Fixtures of Cigar Store. Wednesday, 4th inst., at store 445 Fourth avenue, comprising entire Stock of a manufacturer and retailer; choice imported and domestic Cigars, Leaf Tobacco, Meerschaum Pipes, &c.; also the neat Fixtures and Lease. Money loaned.

MORTGAGE SALE.
JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will expose for sale at public auction, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1871, at 10½ o'clock in the forenoon, on second floor of building situated on the easterly side of Washington street, one door from Milton street, at Greenpoint, L. I., the following goods, to wit:—One full geared Fox Lathe, with patent attachment; two plain Fox Lathes, one Forge, one Hand Lathe, one 8½ inch Emery Wheel, six Cutters, three brass Chucks, one hair Stocks and Dies, five Screw Plates, 38 Hand Lathes, 35 Taps, 32 Drills, six Cutters, 38 Drills and a large lot of Tools, &c.
J. R. TARRINGTON,
Plaintiff and Attorney for Mortgagee.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONeer, will sell on this day, Jan. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 Bowery, a lot of Watches, Jewelry, Toys and Fancy Goods. Also, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock, two rosewood Pianos. By order of
S. SCHIELE, City Marshal.
Also, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 11 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, about $4,600 worth of Liquors, in bbls., casks, cases and demijohns, viz: Old Kentucky Bourbon, Old Rye, Applejack, New England Rum, Gin, Brandy, Wines, Claret, Champagnes, &c.
I. S. WEINBERGER, Auctioneer, salesroom 12 Bowery.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
Coal Yard, Coal, Horses, &c.
Marshal's sale.—Will sell on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at 204 East Forty-fifth street, the Contents of a coal yard, consisting of a quantity of Coal, Horses, Carts, Scales, Office Furniture, &c. P. McCABE, Marshal.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 9 CHAMBERS street, sells this day, at 2 o'clock P. M., the Stock and fine Fixtures of Cigar Store 271 Bridge street, Brooklyn. Fine Counters, Show Cases, &c. Positively together or in lots.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—BY VIRTUE OF a chattel mortgage I will sell on Wednesday, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Fixtures and Furniture of the restaurant and billiard rooms at 195 Church street, near White; fine walnut Counters and Oyster Bar; large French plate Mirrors; Stoves and Ranges; splendid patent Oyster Boiler; fine Cut Glass and Silver Ware; Oilcloth all through the building; splendid Billiard Table, mahogany and marble top Tables, Chandeliers; oak, caned and wooden Chairs; Dumb Waiter; large Ice Chest; one Liquor Case, with 100 compartments, &c. F. H. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell this Tuesday, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Contents of liquor store 151 Grand street, corner Elm.

### COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING under the name of Bernhard & Kraft is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all liabilities having been assumed by Aaron Bernhard, who will continue the business.
AARON BERNHARD,
LAZARUS KRAFT.
NEW YORK, December 31, 1870.

MR. FRANCIS B. ARNOLD HAS BEEN ADMITTED a partner in our firm.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. ARNOLD, STURGES & CO.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMAN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Martens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMAN & CO.

MR. M. C. D. BORDEN IS ADMITTED A PARTNER in our firm from this date.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1871. LOW, HARRIMAN & CO.

MR. B. Y. LEAVITT BECOMES A PARTNER IN OUR firm from this date, and the business will be continued under the name of Leavitt, Gould & Co.
LEAVITT & GOULD, 51 Exchange place.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1871.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1870.
Alexander Taylor, Jr., withdraws from our firm this day. The business will be continued as heretofore.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
17 Wall street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.
Alexander Taylor resumes business this day with his son, Alexander Taylor, Jr. (late of Taylor Brothers), under firm name of
ALEXANDER TAYLOR & SON,
56 Broadway, corner Exchange place.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A LIMITED partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York; that the firm name under which such partnership is to be conducted is William D. Wilson; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is manufacturing and purchasing and selling printer's ink and printer's materials; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are William D. Wilson and Charles W. Harper; that the said William D. Wilson is the general partner, and his place of residence is Roslyn, Queens county, N. Y., and that the said Charles W. Harper is the special partner, and his residence is Madison, Morris county, N. J.; that the principal place of business of the said copartnership is to be the city of New York; that the amount of capital which the said Charles W. Harper has contributed as the said special partner to the common stock is the sum of $15,501; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1870, and the period at which it will terminate is the 22d day of November, A. D. 1875.
W. D. WILSON, General Partner.
CHARLES W. HARPER, Special Partner.
NEW YORK, November 22, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF KNAPP & BURDETT IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr.,
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. JESSE B. BURDETT.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, Jr., will continue the business at the old office, No. 19 New street.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE SUBSCRIbers is continued from this date under the style of Johnson, Tucker & Co.
SAMUEL JOHNSON,
LUTHER P. TUCKER,
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1870. HENRY J. ADAMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM THEIR friends that they have opened a branch office at No. 365 Broadway, corner of Franklin street, connected by telegraph with their principal office, No. 46 Exchange place, and solicit orders for Foreign Exchange, Gold, Government Securities and Stocks, which will be promptly attended to.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING, WITH AN EXTENsive business in the importing and wholesale trade, being about to change their operations, will dispose of their Stock, Store and Fixtures. Any persons desiring to enter into a firmly established large business, where a capital of from $30,000 to $50,000 can be used to advantage, will find this an extraordinary opportunity. No communication will be noticed unless by a reliable party, with reference. Established over 30 years. Address C. H. ALLEN, box 3,353 Post office.

A PRODUCE COMMISSION AND JOBBING FLOUR business, long established and in successful operation in this city, will be sold, together with the Good Will, to a man of moderate capital and good reputation. Such references only will be required as will guarantee the good faith of the party applying, and, in the event of his purchasing, justify his introduction to the consignors of the house. The advertisers will afford satisfactory facilities for investigating the business, and the purchaser, if he desires it, will have their assistance until he becomes familiarized with its details. Address (over real name) box 5,028 Post office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG GENTLEman, with $10,000, taking an interest in mechanics, to enter as junior partner into one of the safest and most profitable businesses in the city; principals only given particulars personally. Address BULTON, Herald office.

A—$10,000—PARTNER WANTED, OF LITERARY ability preferred, capable of editing journal connected with very profitable cash business; no risk; income sure. Apply at 59 West Twenty-fourth street.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH ABOUT $500 CASH, WISHES to enter some legitimate manufacturing business; lace collars and cuffs preferred. Has a good trade among retail dealers in fancy goods in city and vicinity. A business that can stand an investigation required. Address A. L., Herald office.

CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING business, situated in one of the most flourishing towns in Michigan; machinery new and in good running order; doing a large business. As the parties wish to engage in other business will sell cheap for cash. For particulars address P. A. B. C. W. W. CO., Bay City, Mich.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HAT AND Fur Establishment; centrally located on Broadway; a rare opportunity. Address HATTER, box 215 Herald office.

INTEREST FOR SALE.—$500.—BUSINESS HONEST and well paying; should be introduced into every city. Territorial sales on liberal terms. Address MATTER-OF-FACT, box 201 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER OR EMPLOYER, BY A GENtleman well acquainted in the manufacture of chemicals; can realize from $50 to $200 net profit per day. Address HELANE, Herald office.

$20,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED—OR A partner with the above amount—In an established business. A good opportunity for any party who has a son to put in business. Communications from reliable parties, with reference, addressed to O. A. F., box 3,441 Post office, will receive prompt attention.

$10,000 TO EXTEND A MANUFACTURING business, with an established local trade; a good opportunity for a profitable investment, as an active or silent partner. Address, giving time and place for interview, SENIOR, Herald office.

$100,000 WANTED—TO EXTEND A SEWING machine business partially established. None but principals dealt with. Address SEWING MACHINE, box 147 Herald office.

### LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs, the highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT FIRUSKI & WOLFF'S, 595 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT HYMANS, 633 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city.—Any amount to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 57 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 432 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-ninth street, liberal advances made or bought at the highest prices in cash on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Silks, Bedding and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—Business established 15 years.—NEWMAN LLOYD [illegible] liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

MONEY LOANED—ON JEWELRY, DRY GOODS, Groceries and every description of Merchandise, particularly on Pianos and Furniture. Storage taken at [illegible] in real estate office. JACOB.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. NATHAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. BURTS.

### THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary 618 Broadway.

### FINANCIAL.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 170 Broadway, New York, Dec. 30, 1870.—A dividend of eight per cent, free of government tax, will be paid on demand to the shareholders of this company.
O. S. BOGERT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham square and New Bowery, New York,
is now receiving deposits from $1 to $5,000, entitled to interest as from January 1, 1871, at the rate of six per cent per annum.
Free of United States deposit tax.
Assets—Principally invested in United States bonds and New York city bonds and mortgages, December 1, 1870........$2,907,762 92
Deposits—Increased accrued interest to date, December 1, 1870........2,714,000 00
Surplus over all liabilities........$193,762 92
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on and after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New Jersey Property located between Jersey City and New Brunswick.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 5½ Pine street.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NEW YORK, Dec., 1870.
Interest will be paid to depositors, at the rate of six (6) per cent, on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars five (5) per cent upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the bylaws, and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16, 1871.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draws interest from Jan. 1.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,
New York.
Commercial Credits
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.
Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.
Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON,
ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, } Agents.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.
$1,200,000 six per cent Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the city of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.
WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
Finance Committee.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILroad Company, 26 Exchange place, New York, Dec. 16, 1870.
This company has declared a dividend of six per cent, payable on 31st December inst., in the stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Transfer books will be closed until morning of January 3.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying
10 per cent and over,
Free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF EACH
Month.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, corner of Canal street, New York.
Present rate of interest, SIX PER CENT, on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Money deposited on or before January 20 will bear interest from January 1.
Interest calculated from the 1st of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited January 1 and July 1 on the amount in bank on those days.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays
from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 WHICH I WOULD like to invest in some profitable business. Address M. H. V., 431 East Fifty-eight street.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Six per cent interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUtion, 283 Bowery, near Houston street.
Dividend—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending December 31, payable on and after January 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MONEY REMITTANCES AND DRAFTS,
in sums from £1 upwards,
on all parts of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND,
AT LOWEST RATES.
Exchange on all points, in sums to suit, for sale by HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall street.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.
Interest, 1871.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent per annum (on all sums entitled thereto) will be paid depositors on and after
Monday, January 16.
Interest will be added to the depositor's account January 1, and if not drawn will bear interest as new deposits.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany, 120 Broadway, New York.
The interest maturing on the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., in the city of New York, on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1871, free of government tax.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMpany, 139 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31, 1870.
The usual semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent is now payable on demand.
Assets December 1, 1870........$482,151 83
Unsettled losses........21,250 00
Cash capital........200,000 00
Surplus........249,851 83
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. S. BARKER, Vice President.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
The Coupons due January 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
The Semi-Annual Coupons of these Bonds will be paid on or after Thursday, the 29th December, in gold, free of tax, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank in New York or at the Company's Office in Boston.
WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD—COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 13, 1870.
Coupons of the State guaranteed bonds, certificates of indebtedness and second mortgage bonds of this Company, due January 1, 1871, will be paid at the banking house of H. H. Kempton, No. 5 Nassau street, or at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, on and after the 1st day of January, 1871.
The interest on the outstanding first mortgage bonds and fractional certificates of indebtedness will be paid at the office of the Company.
REUBEN TOMLINSON, Treasurer.

THE 7-30 BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILroad for sale by the SECURITY BANK of the city of New York. For information apply to J. U. ORVIS, President, No. 519 Broadway.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free from government tax, payable on demand at their office, 120 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit. Second and leasehold mortgages cashed. HINMAN & SON, 25 Pine street.

$400,000 TO LOAN ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Westchester county property, in sums to suit. No bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 166 Broadway.

### HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE FURNISHED ROOM, fire and gas, in the immediate vicinity of Booth's theatre; terms not to exceed $5 per week. Address box 148 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST FLOOR STORE or Part of a Store, with cellar, for a wholesale fruit and grocery business, situated in Washington or Greenwich street, between Duane and Barclay streets. Address A. B., Herald office.

### COAL AND WOOD.

BEST INCH HALL ENGLISH CANNEL COAL DELIVered at $17 per ton. Apply at 238 Bowery, 211 Greene and 179 Greene street. JACOB WEEKS.

### EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lawson........Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M
HELVETIA, Gray........Saturday, Jan. 7
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
PARTHIA...Wedn'day, Jan. 4 | SIBERIA...Thursday, Jan. 19
SAMARIA...Thursday, Jan. 5 | CUBA...Wednesday, Jan. 25
ALGERIA...Wedn'day, Jan. 11 | ALEPPO...Thursday, Jan. 26
CALABRIA...Thur'day, Jan. 12 | RUSSIA...Wednesday, Feb. 1
ABYSSINIA (via Halifax) | BATAVIA...Thursday, Feb. 2
Wednesday, Jan. 18
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin........$130, gold | Second Cabin........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris........145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin........$80, gold | Steerage........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau........Saturday, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont........Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, 58 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
BREMEN.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Saturday, December 31, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, January 14.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin........$120
Second cabin........72
Steerage........35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA........Thursday, 5th January
CALABRIA........Thursday, 12th January
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday
COLORADO, Freeman........January 4, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams........January 11, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION 29 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday
to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA........Sat., Jan. 7 | BRITANNIA........Wed., Jan. 11
AUSTRALIA........Sat., Jan. 14 | IOWA........Wed., Jan. 25
INDIA........Sat., Jan. 21 | TYRIAN........Wed., Feb. 8
COLUMBIA........Sat., Jan. 28 | BRITANNIA........Wed., Feb. 22
EUROPA........Sat., Feb. 4 | IOWA........Wed. March 8
CALEDONIA........Sat., Jan. 11 | TYRIAN........Wed., March 22
and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Jan. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, Jan. 21, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45 North river.
Rates of Passage.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
First cabin........$75 | Steerage........$30
To London........80 | To London........35
To Halifax, N. S........20 | To Halifax, N. S........15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, N. Y.

### COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class, Steerage,
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Captain Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Parker.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala.
Steamer AMERICA, will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Tuesday January 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, December 31, 1870, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY. INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 15th of January, 1871, their new and splendid side-wheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Timmerman........Saturday, Jan. 7
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken........Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips........Tuesday, Feb. 7
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. Van Sice........Jan. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards (via Nassau)........Jan. 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams........Jan. 19
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS.—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, January 7.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, January 7.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 60 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whiting, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, January 7, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class side-wheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Tuesday, January 3.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 30 Broadway.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 177 Broadway,
entrance to Thomas street.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow Thursday, January 5.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SAVANNAH DIRECT.—A FIRST class steamship will sail on Tuesday, January 3, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah reduced. For passage apply to M. DOHERTY, 11 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
197 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE TO LET—ON FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn; an excellent stand for a dry goods store or any business. Address FULTON STREET, box 183 Herald office.

A VALUABLE STAND TO LET—FOR A CIGAR VENder, at a first class restaurant; must have a choice stock. Apply at 22 Ann street.

A FLOOR TO LET, 25X60, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSIness; rent $30 per month; also one same size, $20 per month. Inquire at 205 Hudson street, two doors from Canal.

BASEMENT TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A FIRST CLASS Restaurant, or any other respectable business; if taken for a restaurant parties will board out the rent. For further information call on TAYLOR, 391 Canal street.

STORE AND UPPER PART OF HOUSE, FRONTING the Park, extending corner Sixth avenue; business entrances one door from Broadway; leased together or divided. Inquire at 56 West Thirty-second street.

TO LET—STORE, FIXTURES AND ROOMS, 347 East Thirty-fourth street, suitable for any business, near ferry, rent $33; also Half a Floor, rent $11. Apply at 238 Spring street.

TO LET—THE TWO WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, WITH all improvements, No. 202 Chatham square, suitable for any kind of business; rent very reasonable.

### DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

TO LET, WITH FIVE YEARS' LEASE PRIVILEGE—Whole or Part of House, 14 East Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for business or private family; reasonable rent.

Unfurnished.

A TWO STORY FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH gas and water, with stable in the rear, to rent; location Eighty-fourth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; rent $50 per month.
POTTER BROS., 5½ Pine street.

A HOUSE TO LET LOW—149 WEST TWENTY-SEVenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for boarding house or any other purpose, or in part; all modern improvements. Open from 10 to 12.

HOUSE TO RENT—HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE. 203 West Thirty-eighth street.—Will be let very low. Excellent location. Apply to E. W. BACHAU, 586 Sixth avenue.

### FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping—A Floor of three or more rooms, if required; a rare chance for small family; moderate terms. 207 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A HANDSOMELY furnished house for housekeeping; gas, bath, hot and cold water; rent moderate; handy to all west side cars. 202 West Forty-ninth street.

### CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

HOUSE FOR SALE—SIXTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Lexington avenue. House 20x50x100.5; leasehold; would exchange for small house. Apply at 1,063 Second avenue.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE HIGH STOOP DWELLING, WITH all modern improvements, 22.6x55x100, for sale very low; between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Ninth street. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP—TERMS EASY; LOCAtion very best; immediate possession. Address ONE-FOURTH CASH, box 131 Herald office.

### BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

18TH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, four Lots of Ground, 25x175, on Chestnut street, about 100 feet from Myrtle avenue. DeKalb and Bushwick avenue cars pass near the lots. Inquire of or address CHARLES J. DEEEVOISE, Jamaica, L. I.

### PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE AN estate, 50 acres choicest Land, with two dwellings, barn, &c., at Imlaystown, Monmouth county, N. J.; abundance fruit; very valuable to divide in lots. Address EXECUTOR, box 108 Herald office.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE AN estate, 50 acres choicest Land, with two dwellings, barn, &c., at Imlaystown, Monmouth county, N. J.; abundance fruit; very valuable to divide in lots. Address EXECUTOR, box 108 Herald office.

IOWA.—240 ACRES CHOICE FARM LAND FOR CASH at a great sacrifice; title perfect. Apply at 33 Park row, room 19.

PEACH FARM FOR SALE—324 ACRES, 1½ MILE of a station on Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Cecil county, Md.; fine large mansion and outbuildings; 75 acres in peach trees. Also two smaller Farms adjoining above. H. D. M. HOWARD, Elkton, Md.

$3,000,000.—NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE for sale, including all priced Farms, Houses and Lots, in the principal counties, cities and towns of New Jersey; also in Westchester county, Long and Staten Islands. Address Colonel J. A. MARTIN, box 74 Rahway Post office, N. J.

### REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE SPLENDID SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR sale or exchange, free and unincumbered (will exchange for good city or Brooklyn Property, in value from $10,000 to $100,000. Address, with full description, location and value of property offered, C. B. ALLEN, box 3,353 Post office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKlyn, worth $15,000 to $20,000, a handsome Residence on South Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. Address box 5,023 New York Post office.

### LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—THIS MORNING, DRIFTING IN THE NORTH river, an empty Canal Boat, which appears to be about a year old. She was rescued by the propeller A. F. Wilmarth, Captain John R. Demming. The owner can have the said boat by calling at the office of the subscriber, proving property and paying charges and expenses.
HENRY A. CRAWFORD, 53 Hudson street, Jersey City.

LOST—DECEMBER 30, A PAIR OF DIAMOND EARrings, in a morocco case, probably in a Broadway car, between Lord & Taylor's and Humber's confectionery store. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to P. M. MYERS, 24 Pine street.

LOST—AT HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD DEPOT OR Fifth Avenue Hotel, a Pocketbook, containing a small sum of money and sundry papers. The finder can retain the money if he will send the balance of the contents, with the book, to 247 Broadway, room 17.

LOST—ON THE 2D INST., AN ENGLISH BLACK TERrier Slut; answers to the name of Fanny. $5 reward will be given to the finder by returning her to No. 12 East Thirty-second street.

### REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY MORNING, 57 Carmine street, a big black Dog, half Newfoundland, half bull dog; ears cut off; a new brass collar, with a secret lock.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FROM EXPRESS WAGON, ON Sunday, January 1, a small Trunk, or Hat Box, containing a wig and play books. The finder will receive the above reward by applying at No. 4 East Houston street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—SILVER LEVER WATCH, David Keys, maker.
J. K. PURDY, No. 10 Beaver street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, FROM NO. 232 WEST FIFTY-fourth street, on Monday, Jan. 2, a Scotch Terrier Dog; ears and tail cropped; color, light yellow. Above reward will be paid on his return to above address.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE FINDER OF AN Envelope containing $350 in coupons and $20 in currency, which was lost on Saturday, December 31, near the Irving National Bank. The coupons will be of no value to the finder, as their payment has been stopped. Leave with Cashier Irving National Bank.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD NECKLACE, HAVing a Locket attached, bearing a turquoise and diamond star, supposed to have been lost in an Eighth avenue car on Sunday, January 1. The finder can negotiate for its return by addressing box 3,679 Post office, stating where an interview can be had.

$100 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR Gold Hunting Watch, No. 1,545, stem winding, hand designating date; maker, Keston, London.
GEORGE WOOD, Museum.

$1,500 REWARD.—THE STORE OF THE SUBscribers was robbed on Christmas night of Silk Velvets, Satins, Silks, Black Ribbons, Thread Lace, &c. The above reward, or in proportion to what is recovered, will be paid and no questions asked.
ANDREWS, SANFORD & SMITH, 261 and 263 Canal st.

### MUSICAL.

IN ORDER TO THE REINFORCEMENT OF CHRIST church choir additional boy sopranos and altos will be admitted; liberal stipends paid to those who have some experience as choristers; those also who are ignorant of the principles of music and desire advancement will be taught gratuitously and placed upon the pay roll when qualified; ages between 8 and 14. Apply any afternoon. Entrance by side door of the church, Thirty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue. Dr. Cutler cannot undertake to reply to written applications.

### DENTISTRY.

LAUGHING GAS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF TEETH—$1 for the first tooth; 50c. each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 2 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of University place.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years' unceasing application; gas administered; Artificial Teeth, $1; Set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; Sets repaired and purchased.
J. DAY TILLES, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC,
and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:25—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Marrietta Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:53—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Noviscimo.
10—Pas de Folie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:12—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:14—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:20—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. 5 NEW STARS.
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GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. 5 NEW STARS.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE 5 NEW STARS.
MLLE. MILLIE TONOUR.
MLLE. MILLIE TONOUR.
THE AERIAL WONDER, MLLE. MILLIE TONOUR.
MISS ADA WRAY, the Beautiful Vocalist.
MILES MORRIS, the Great Irish Vocalist.
MASTER HUNTER, in his Artistic Songs and Dances.
J. A. SHARPLEY.
The last nights of the Great Court Scene,
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
A MORNING WITH JUDGE DOWLING.
JOSH HART as the Great Lawyer, WM. F. HOWE.
JOSH HART as the Great Lawyer, WM. F. HOWE.
G. L. STOUTE as JUDGE DOWLING.
JUDGE BEDFORD by a Gentleman of this city.
JUDGE BEDFORD by a Gentleman of this city.
JOHN HART and ADD RYMAN
in their Laughable Acts.
J. H. MILBURN in his Character Songs.
MASTER BARNEY in Original Dutch Songs.
HARRIGAN and RICKEY in their Double Acts.
COSTA'S GRAND BALLET OF 50 LADIES.
NOTICE.—MONDAY NEXT, JAN. 9, FIRST TIME OF
THE NEW LOCAL DRAMA,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS; OR,
THE SKATING POND BY MOONLIGHT.
OVER 100 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ON SKATES.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH PERFORMANCE
and
FOURTEENTH WEEK.

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|---|---|
| G. L. FOX'S<br>NEW<br>PANTOMIME,<br>WEE<br>WILLIE<br>WINKIE. | This popular Pantomime—the work of the greatest humorist of the age, Mr. George L. Fox—has been, and still continues, to attract THOUSANDS of spectators at each representation.<br>WEE WILLIE WINKIE<br>EVERY EVENING<br>and<br>WED. and SAT. MATINEE. |

THE OLYMPIC HOTEL AND CAFE, adjoining the Theatre, is now open for public favor.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Tuesday, Jan. 3, LUCREZIA BORGIA. L. Lichtmay.
ORSINI. A. Michaelesi Krebs.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, Sixth avenue and Thirty-fifth street.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 3,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.
OPEN FROM 7 TO 11 O'CLOCK.
ALL THE LARGE ARTICLES.
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS,
BRONZES, UNITED STATES BONDS,
CHINA, PIANO, SEAL SKIN ROBES.
&C., &C., &C.
WILL BE RAFFLED OFF,
and an
AUCTION HELD EVERY EVENING
for all the remaining Goods in the fair.
GRAND RAFFLE LAST NIGHT.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
23d street. NEW OPERA HOUSE. 23d street.
23d street. Between Sixth and seventh avenues. 23d street.
1871. HAPPY NEW YEAR. 1871.

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| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | DAN BRYANT. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | J. W. McANDREWS. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | NELSE SEYMOUR. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | DAVE REED. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | TOMMY SILLY. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | LITTLE MAC. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | THE BRIGANDS. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | THE BRIGANDS. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | THE BRIGANDS. |
| BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, | 23d st. | THE BRIGANDS. |

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8 o'clock.

THE PAVILION, 688 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Immense success of the vocal and instrumental concerts. Every evening. Admission free. Male waiters. L. A. SPEIR.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
APOLLO HALL, EVERY EVENING.
Continued success of Dr. Corry's Great Entertainment. Mme. Mme. Geary Fitzgerald, Miss Julia Esmond, Bryan O'Lynn, Barry Aylmer and W. F. Misdale, every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY AND SEE THE finest dressed ladies in the city. Concert free.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

## THE BALL SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President,
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
129 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary,
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FINE FLOWERS MOUNTED FOR TRIMMING—
Ball and Evening Dresses.
Fine Flowers and Ornaments for the hair.
H. PINCHON, Importer, 21 Brevoort place.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the New York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1871.
Boxes can be obtained on application to
J. QUINLAN, 125 William street.
HONORARY MEMBERS.

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| Jas. J. O'Donohue, | Bryan Lawrence, | Robt. McGinness, |
| Michael J. Cody, | James Lynch, | Richard O'Gorman, |
| Z. J. Hatch, | John J. Bradley, | Jos. H. Sampton, |
| D. O'Donoghue, | Geo. G. Barnard, | Rich. B. Connolly, |
| Francis Lauren, | Dennis Hennessy, | John R. Brady, |
| Matw. T. Brennan, | James Moore, | Patrick H. Jones, |
| Francis Higgins, | John Kelly, | Bernard Casserly, |
| Jas. H. Coleman, | Owen W. Brennan, | Charles Donohue, |
| Daniel S. Coyle, | Jas. B. Nicholson, | Edw. J. Shandley, |
| D. W. O'Halloran, | Henry Shields, | Thomas P. Walker, |
| | William Luter. | |

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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| Jeremiah Quinlan, | Jas. M. McCormick, | Michael T. Wynne, |
| Thomas Muldoon, | William J. Kane, | Joseph J. Harris, |
| William H. Shields, | John Fox, | Thos. J. Cummins, |
| Thomas J. O'Brien, | P. Malone, | Mathew Leary, |
| John Braun, | Frank McEnroe, | Frederick H. Gross, |
| John Haven, | John Flanagan, | Joseph N. Dunn, |
| Maurice J. Power, | John Byrne, | Daniel Whalan, |
| Walter Roche, | John T. McGowan, | Sam. O. A. Murphy, |
| Peter McQuade, | Peter Trainor, | John M. Cooney, |
| Charles O'Conor, | Thos. J. Creamer, | Michael Roche. |

JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President,
WALTER ROCHE, First Vice President,
CHARLES O'CONOR, Second Vice President.
Wm. J. KANE, Corresponding Secretary.
John T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.
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## PIANOFORTES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices. Also Pianos to let and taken in exchange. HORACE C. PARNES, 110 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT RICHLY CARVED FOUR ROUND corners rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $350; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth av.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WISH to dispose of their brilliant toned 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, in use seven months, cost $ [illegible], for $[illegible]; Stool and Cover; also Parlor, Bedroom and other Household Furniture. Call at private residence 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at W. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (128 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CELEBRATED maker, for sale—Cost $550, for $200; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

BARGAIN TO CASH PURCHASER IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY, price $[illegible], seven octave rosewood Pianoforte, overstrung bass, in perfect order, including stool and cover, at 12 Amity street, near Broadway.

MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO, $[illegible] AND CASE rosewood case, having carved legs, [illegible] and latest improvements; great sacrifice; cash wanted. [illegible] DON, 236 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE [illegible] styles, of different makers, at lower prices, for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

WANTED—A PIANO WORTH FROM $175 TO $250 cash. Will answer only those who give maker, style and price. Address X. G., box 5,347 Post office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
CLOSING NIGHTS
of Mr.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST MATINEE
of
RIP VAN WINKLE
on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 1½ o'clock,
when he will have performed this remarkable character
for
149 TIMES.
On MONDAY, January 9, 1871,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
RICHELIEU.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co's music store, 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 9,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will begin his annual engagement as
RICHELIEU,
in Bulwer's grand historical play of that name,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
whose services have been secured for this engagement.
ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY EVENING
will be presented, for the first time at this theatre, Mr. Robson's beautiful and interesting Drama, entitled
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
with Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
in the leading role.
Both plays will be produced with the usual attention to detail, embracing NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS and MACHINERY, and with a FULL and EFFICIENT COMPANY, under the Stage direction of
Mr. D. W. WALLER.
Box Book now open. Seats may be secured Six Days in advance, at the usual places.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE,
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
BUTLER AND GILMORE..........Managers
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
MONSTER ATTRACTION. FESTIVAL WEEK.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
where the woodbine twineth.
ASHCROFT AND MORTON.
THE GREAT PLANTATION FESTIVAL.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
SIDNEY FRANKS, THE LONDON COMIQUE.
COCO CONGO DANCE.
ARLINGTON, COTTON, PANKHURST AND COLLINS.
MISS EMMA GRATTAN AND MISS EMMA ALFORD.
SIGHTS IN THE CITY; OR, A DUTCHMAN'S ADVENTURE.
100 ARTISTS APPEAR NIGHTLY.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½.
SPECIAL.—The most extravagant novelties in active preparation. See bills.

WALLACK'S.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 3, 1871,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. T. W. Robertson's New Play,
WAR.
with
NEW INCIDENTAL MUSIC by Mr. Thomas Baker.
NEW SCENERY by Messrs. Isherwood and Evans.
NEW APPOINTMENTS by Mr. Timoney.
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS by Mr. Butler.
NEW COSTUMES by Flanery and Benscboten.
The play will be presented with the following
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS:—
Captain Sound, R. N.............Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Herr Karl Hartmann.............Mr. JOHN GILBERT
Oscar de Rochevannes, Officer of French Lancers.............Mr. GEO. CLARKE
Colonel de Rochevannes, of the French Army, Oscar's father.............Mr. CHAS. FISHER
Lottie Hartmann.............Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES
Blanche.............Miss HELEN TRACY
Jessie.............Miss FOWLER
Katie.............Miss McCORMACK
Agnes.............Miss BLAISDELL
Sisters of Mercy.............Misses Rowe, Clayton and Hayden
Servants, French and Prussian Soldiers, Peasants, &c.
ACT FIRST.
Villa and Garden at Sevenoaks, Kent.
BEFORE THE WEDDING.
ACT SECOND.
Ruined Church and Debris of the Fight on the Field of Woerth.
AFTER THE BATTLE.
ACT THIRD.
Villa at Sevenoaks.
THE LOST.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

ITALIAN OPERA—FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.
Lessees.............SNYDER & WHEATLEIGH
Business Manager.............D. DE VIVO
BRIEF SEASON OF THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Opening Night, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4.
TROVATORE. TROVATORE. TROVATORE.
Debut of Mme. ROSE CZILLAG,
one of the finest of living prima donnas, from the principal opera houses of Europe, who has created the greatest furore in her grand role of Leonora.
Mme. CAZZANIGA, in her great part of Azucena.
Signor LE FRANC, the famous Manrico.
Signor REYNA, Conte di Luna, and others.
Conductor, Sig. NICOLAO.
FRIDAY—SECOND OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Boxes, $8 and $10.
Reserved Dress Circle, $1.
Gallery, 50 cents.
Sale of seats at the Box Office of the Theatre, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
585 Broadway.

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| IMMENSE HIT. | GLORIOUS SUCCESS. |
| BILLY BIRCH, | The |
| D. S. WAMBOLD, | Burlesque Opera of |
| W. BERNARD, | LES BRIGANDS. |
| CHARLEY BACKUS, | the |
| BILLY WEST, | CARBINEERS' MARCH TO HASH. |
| JOHNNY QUEEN, | DUEL ON HORSEBACK. |
| ROLLIN HOWARD, | Delightful Part Singing. |
| BILLY EMMET, | REAL FUN. |
| J. F. OBERIST, | The |
| WM. DWYER, | LITTLE FOLKS SCREAM. |
| C. TEMPLETON. | GROWN PEOPLE SHOUT. |

Seats secured six days in advance.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
The great Comic Trick and Transformation Pantomime,
BA! BA! BLACK SHEEP.
The dashing operatic, serio-comic and character Songstress,
MISS LEO GORDON.
The great Italian Violin Soloist, Sig. CASSILETTA.
DOUGHERTY, THE MUSICAL WONDER.
THE INIMITABLE IRISH VOCALIST, EAGAN.
TONY PASTOR AND THE DOUBLE COMPANY.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY).

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
The finest in the world.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic.
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FOURTH WINTER EXHIBITION,
with the important addition of 150 superb Paintings, collected in Europe during the past six months by Mr. Henry W. Derby, and never before exhibited in this country.
Open every day and every evening.

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| 618 | NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, | 618 |
| 618 | Broadway. | 618 |
| 618 | (Established 1848.) | 618 |
| 618 | We are fearfully and | 618 |
| 618 | wonderfully made. | 618 |
| 618 | | 618 |
| 618 | The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of | 618 |
| 618 | the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at | 618 |
| 618 | one visit. | 618 |

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
For one night only.
TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1871.
First appearance in Harlem for two years of
BLIND TOM,
The Great Musical Wonder.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY AND SEE THE finest dressed ladies in the city. Concert free.

THEATRE AND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.—METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.
CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.
WILLIS COBB'S DOGS, GOATS and MONKEYS.
HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, NED WEST, EPH HORN, &c.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, MONDAY, JAN. 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT,
with the best programme of the season, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1871.
Mr. Mora has the pleasure of presenting to the public on this occasion the following GRAND CARD:—
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA,
Signor CARLO LE FRANC,
Miss GRAZZIELLA RIDGWAY,
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESKA.
S. B. MILLS,
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Grand Trio from William Tell and Grand Duo di La Traviata will be sung.
Tickets $1. For sale at Beadle's, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, and music, book and drug stores.
Carriages will arrive by way of Fourth avenue and stop where the awning is put up.
Evening dress.

ELOCUTION.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF, HAVING returned to the city, will resume her instruction in Elocution at Miss Haines's, Elizabeth, Mondays; Miss Chegaray's, Jersey City, Wednesdays; Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's, New York, Thursdays and Fridays. Mrs. Vandenhoff receives private pupils, both ladies and gentlemen, at her residence, 15 Washington place.

DEW DROP INN AT 555 BROADWAY AND SEE THE finest dressed ladies in the city. Concert free.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE.
Now on exhibition at 585 Broadway, the little Boat [illegible] crossed the Atlantic in [illegible] days [illegible] feet beam, 3 feet 7½ inches deep, 2¾ tons. Admission 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
821 Fourth avenue, New York.
Thorough instruction in all branches of music.
MISS L. COOKE, Sec'y. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
H. PETERS, Secretary.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

## AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
West Twenty-fourth st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
"SARATOGA is the comic sensation of the year." —Herald.
"As brilliant, as full of fashion and beauty and as fascinating as its namesake in the summer season." —World.
EVERY
NIGHT
AND
MATINEE
EVERY
SATURDAY,
THE
NEW
LOCAL
COMEDY,
SARATOGA!
SARATOGA!!
SARATOGA!!!
"The audience first tittered, then chuckled, fell into cachinnatory volleys, and finally abandoned itself to positive roars of laughter."—Times.
MAGNIFICENT LOCAL SCENERY, GORGEOUS FASHIONABLE TOILETS AND A SUPERB COMEDY CAST.
Seats secured 12 days in advance.
"SARATOGA" MATINEE "NEW YEAR'S" (MONDAY), AT 2.
**In consequence of the vast success of SARATOGA, the production of Mr. Boucicault's new and powerful play is postponed for the present.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
Reappearance of
MLLE. AIMEE
in her favorite role of
FIORELLA,
in Offenbach's charming Opera
LES BRIGANDS.
Every evening until further notice,
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA.............Mlle. AIMEE
FRAGOLETTO.............Mlle. PESSINI
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 2,
LES BRIGANDS.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
OF THE NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
Sunday evening, Jan. 8.
Seats now ready at the Box Office and at the branch ticket offices, G. Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie office, corner Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,
AT 2 AND 8 P. M.
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
PRODUCTION OF THE GRAND BURLESQUE,
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Every Evening during this Week and Saturday Matinee.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Second week of the celebrated Protean Artist,
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the new sensational Drama, entitled
ON HAND, OR TRUE TO THE LAST.
MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871,
will be produced (after weeks of preparation) on a grand scale, with new scenery, dresses and appointments, the entirely new Burlesque, entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON;
OR, THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM.
Box Plan now open. Secure your seats.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of numerous requests Miss Edwin begs to announce the continuation of
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 3,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD AND ALADDIN.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD AND ALADDIN.
WEDNESDAY, and every evening until further notice,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD
and the elegant new comedy of
KIND TO A FAULT.
LITTLE JACK MATINEE SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
MLLE. AIMEE
in
LES BRIGANDS.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

## BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SUIT OF BRIGHT, CHEERFUL ROOMS, IN A PRIVATE family; comforts of a home offered; private table if desired. 228 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary Church. References exchanged.

2 HANDSOME FLOORS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without Board; terms moderate; location delightful and central. Address G. F. E., Herald office.

2D FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE TABLE, 53 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.—A family desiring strictly first class accommodations can be suited; references exchanged.

$2 TO $5 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board, or for light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, suitable for families and single persons, at 180 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIVE DOORS from Fifth avenue.—Desirable Rooms, with Board, if desired; back parlor, third floor room, and a bedroom; family small; references essential.

14TH STREET, WEST, 116.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED large front Room and Bedroom (second floor), with excellent Board; modern improvements.

16 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, to family or single gentlemen, third story front Room and Bedroom. References.

16 ABINGDON SQUARE (HORTON'S).—LARGE, PLEASANT second floor front Rooms, well furnished, with Board, at moderate prices. Bleecker street and Eighth avenue lines of cars pass the door.

21ST STREET.—TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, a Floor, en suite or single, with or without Board. Apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.
Parlor and two Bedrooms to let.
House and location first class.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME suit of Rooms, on the second floor, to rent, with Board; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suites and several single Rooms to let, with or without Board, at very moderate terms. All modern improvements.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
Handsomely Furnished Front Room, also Single Room to let, with Board. References exchanged.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms on second floor; also desirable Room for two persons on fourth floor; excellent table; house in perfect order; desirable location. Terms moderate.

247 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS Board; house warm and homelike; gentleman and wife, front Room, over Parlor; Board, fire and gas, $16; two young men room together, $12.

325 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board, at moderate prices. Also a Room, suitable for a doctor's office.

349 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIFTH street.—A lady, having recently taken a house, will rent newly and neatly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at a moderate price.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHROOM, CLOSETS, &c., to let to a family, with private table; references. Apply at 38 East Twentieth street.

A LADY CAN HAVE ELEGANT ROOMS BEFORE and during confinement in the family of a regular physician and surgeon. Dr. WILLETT,
34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.
Choice Rooms, handsomely furnished, at reduced rates; house heated by steam, lighted with gas and containing all modern conveniences; one hour from foot of Barclay street via Morris and Essex Railroad and six minutes' walk from Montrose station.
C. BITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

## BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD AND second or third story front Room, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, above Twenty-third street. Address JOHN BRUNNEMER, 162 Fulton street, stating terms and location.

A SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.—FOUR SINGLE gentlemen desire four single Rooms, with Board, in the vicinity of Union square. Address BOARD, box 4,352 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, TWO SONS AND daughter; price must be moderate and location desirable. Address L. M., [illegible], New York.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—IN A private family, by a gentleman and wife, above Fifty-ninth street, east side preferred. Address, stating terms per calendar month, which must be moderate, BANKS, Yorkville Post office station, Eighty-sixth street.

## HOTELS.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, No. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—[illegible] rooms, neatly furnished, 50 and 60 cents per night; $2 and $3 per week. For gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER OF CANAL STREET AND Bowery (new house).—On the European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month, all rooms heated by steam.
H. [illegible], Proprietor.

ST. [illegible], CORNER OF FORTIETH STREET AND Sixth avenue.—Elegantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen; [illegible] of Rooms on first floor, with or without Board. French, Spanish and German spoken.

## DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—SAINT'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—AFTERNOON and evening Classes at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Soirée at Brevoort Hall, Thursday evening each week. Private lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence 132 East Tenth street.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME street and 102 West Twenty-third street.
A new class for Tuesday, Broome street.
SOIREE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY IN DANCING removed to old location, 64 West Thirty-fourth street. Send for circulars.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

### Cooks, &c.

13 UNION COURT (UNIVERSITY PLACE), CORNER 12th st.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches and all kinds of baking and desserts; good reference.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—An experienced woman, to take charge of a kitchen in all kinds of cooking, in a boarding house, club house, hotel or restaurant, in French, English or German cooking; seven years' reference from last place.

30 LITTLE WEST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business every way.

113 EAST 22D ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A MIDDLE AGED widow woman as cook; thoroughly understands all branches of cooking and is an excellent baker; no objection to the country. Reference from last employer.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference if required. Call for two days.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as cook in a private boarding house; is an excellent cook; will assist in the coarse washing.

### Chambermaids, &c.

16 EAST 40TH ST.—WANTED, A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and fine washer and ironer for a small private family; none but those with the best city reference need call.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good reference.

238 WEST 53D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Address E. G., or call till afternoon of Thursday, when she leaves.

### Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

48 BLEECKER ST., PROTECTIVE UNION.—AS FIRST class seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on machine; has been with two families many years; good home more object than salary; best reference.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $2 & $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

### General Housework, &c.

337 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family.

### Housekeepers, &c.

104 1ST AV., FIRST STAIRCASE, FRONT.—A GERMAN widow as housekeeper with a widower or widow lady. Address.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW as housekeeper in a widower's family; with aged couple preferred; no objection to the care of an invalid; city or country; a good home desired in preference to high wages; best reference. Call on or address HALL, for three days.

413 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW lady, aged 30, as housekeeper in a widower's family; is a good dressmaker; good reference given and required. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER.

621 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper in a hotel; has a practical knowledge of the same. Address M. C.

### Laundresses, &c.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS desires to go out by the day or week; is a first class washer and ironer; understands French fluting. Call for one week. CATHARINE HICKEY.

### Nurses, &c.

151 CHERRY ST.—AS WET NURSE. CAN BE SEEN for two days.

207 5TH ST., NEAR THE BOWERY.—A COMPETENT woman as nurse and seamstress; is neat and obliging; has best city reference for honesty and capability; city or country.

441 WEST 22D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE who thoroughly understands the care of children; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best city references as to capability and character.

AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT NURSE WANTS A situation as nurse; she can sew well with her needle and assist in chamberwork; can take the entire management of an infant, also grown children; good references; a quiet home more an object than salary. Address M. N., box 141 Herald office.

### Waitresses, &c.

245 WEST 33D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress or laundress; no objection to a private boarding house or a short distance in the country; excellent reference.

### Miscellaneous.

244 EAST 55TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL from Frankfort, who is a good hairdresser, would like a few more engagements. Understands dressing hair for balls, parties, &c.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS COMPANION and assistant to a lady; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; good references. Address S. E. F., box 163 Herald office.

PERFUMERY.—POSITION AS FOREWOMAN WANTED, by one having had long experience in a first class city house; best reference. Address WILLING, Herald office.

TO FAMILIES OF POSITION.—A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED French-German lady, educated in Paris and Germany and several years resided in England, desires a re-engagement as "institutrice," or chaperone; a thorough linguist and a musician, &c.; experience and highest references. Address INSTITUTRICE, Schuberth & Co., 820 Broadway.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED, and capable of imparting a sound, liberal education, has time unoccupied; vocal and instrumental music included. Address DELTA, box 115 Herald office.

### Intelligence Offices.

ORDERS FOR COLORED VIRGINIA SERVANTS RECEIVED and filled promptly at room 45 Bible House. Astor place.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 32 Bowery. MRS. LOWE.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK WANTED—at 227 Grand st. She must be a good washer and ironer, and bring references.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED (ENGLISH, SCOTCH, Swiss or German)—To assist with washing; three in family. Apply, with city reference, at 34 East 31st st., near Madison av.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—ONE TO DO GENERAL housework and the other to take care of children. None but those with best city references need apply. Inquire at 58 East 5th st.

THE ADVERTISER, A BACHELOR, RESIDING AND keeping a store one hour from city, in Westchester county, is in want of a woman to do the necessary work for himself, nephew and clerk; to a clean, temperate and agreeable person a comfortable home and light duties are offered. Leave name and address with HENLIEN & BROTHER, 94 Bowery.

WANTED—BY THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY Company, No. 4 Union square, next East 14th st., 20 cooks, 20 waitresses, 45 chambermaids, 30 laundresses, 75 general houseworkers; the situations are ready for first class girls. Also 50 good girls wanted for the country and 20 for a hotel. Apply at once.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Apply to S. NEWELL, 152 Broadway, room No. 6, from 1 to 2 P. M., any day this week.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting in private family; wages $10. Call for two days, between 2 and 5 P. M., at No. 9 Bank st.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT, A thoroughly experienced woman cook; one who understands every branch of the business. Apply at the Tremont Restaurant, 665 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ALSO A SMART, tidy girl for chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing; must come well recommended. Apply at 145 East 55th st., near Lexington av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

14 EAST 29TH ST.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as first class waiter in a private family; has best possible reference.

A FRENCHMAN, 28 YEARS OLD, WANTS TO MAKE himself generally useful in a private family; city or country; good references. Address JEAN, Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE, TO attend to farm duties. Apply at 220 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER, A situation; has good city reference. Address J. DOWNEY, Herald office.

## CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, WANTS A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk. Address EXCELSIOR, 163 East 25th st.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO CAN BE WELL recommended may address, stating reference, salary wanted, &c., K., box 152 Herald office.

FRUIT JAR SALESMAN WANTED.—THOSE ONLY having experience desired. Address, with statement and references, COHANSEY GLASS COMPANY, 20 South 5th st., Philadelphia.

MASONIC.—WANTED, ON SALARY OR COMMISSION, members of the fraternity who have been successful as agents for books or other goods; suitable parties liberally dealt with. REDDING & CO.,
Temple Building, 544 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM SCOTLAND, A situation as clerk, and storekeeper or any similar situation; first class testimonials. Address J. N., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A CLOTH JOBBING HOUSE, A FEW favorably located, two or three salesmen who can influence a first class trade. Address box 1,545 Post office.

2 DRUG CLERKS WANTED—AS JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, at HUDNUT'S Pharmacy, 218 Broadway. Apply after 9 A. M.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION ON some gentleman's place; is acquainted to gardening; can milk, take care of horses or anything required; wages not so much object; recommended if required when seen. Address for two days JNO., box 212 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION wanted—Best city reference. Call or address E. H., 128 West 18th st., private stable, for one week.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. E. J. ANDERSON, Winfield stables, 110 and 112 West 35th st.

## COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young man, with four years' excellent reference. Address for two days L. G., Uptown Advertisement office, 64½ West 32d st.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business, care and treatment of horses; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address G. V., 205 4th av., harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent man of long experience in care and treatment of horses; good groom, steady driver; will endeavor to please; four years' reference from last place. Address COACHMAN, 4½ Amity st., harness store.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and can produce very best city references. Call on or address J. B., 1,311 Broadway, corner of 35th st.

I AM DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUATION FOR my coachman, whom I can highly recommend. For further particulars apply to or address C. T. CROMWELL, 31 Liberty st.

SITUATION AS COACHMAN—SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; is an excellent hand with horses; the best city reference. Call on or address W. K., 201 Fulton st., seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY SINGLE MAN, as coachman or coachman and gardener; good experience in either capacity; trustworthy and obliging; has first class city and country reference. Call on or address J. M., 211 Hoyt st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman lately arrived, and his wife as seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; best references. Call on or address J. N., harness store, 1,280 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a single man, one who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches and is a good city driver; has best reference and can be well recommended from his last employer, who is in the city. Address R. M., Herald office, for two days only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; is willing, humble and obedient; the very best references from last employer. Address T. C., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a single young man; is willing to make himself useful; best reference. Address M. D. C., box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; is sober, honest and a careful driver; best city references. Address WATSON, 39 Mercer st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by an American Protestant; can milk; best reference. Address H., box 179 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant married man; no encumbrance; is fully competent; wife is a good plain cook if services required; first class references. Call on or address W. H. H., 56 8th av., near Horatio st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has best city reference; prefers the country. Can be seen at 156 East 26th st., in private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A colored man. Address 120 East 11th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; UNDERSTANDS his business very well; is single, and can get the best city reference. Address A. B., box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant German man; served in the Prussian cavalry; understands his business very well and can give the best city reference. Address A. C., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH coachman, who is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; excellent city driver; highly respectable, and of very steady habits; unmarried, aged 29; best of references from last employer. No objection to country. Address H. G., box 144, Herald office.

## HELP WANTED—MALES.

ATTENTION.—YOU CAN MAKE $1 AN HOUR SELLING our great novelty, the "Mechanical Paradox." Agents wanted this day. Apply at 293 Broadway, room 15.

A CARVER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT in all of the details of cooking and to govern help; a sober man; no Sunday work; the highest wages given. Address box 163 Herald office.

A FEW ENERGETIC, INTELLIGENT MEN, OF RESPECTABILITY and address, can hear of a good paying position by calling, with references, on R. W. HUNT, 212 Broadway, room No. 2.

AGENTS.—100 MEN WANTED TO SELL THE MOST attractive article ever offered in this city; no patent humbug. 22 Dey st., up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

AT THE LEXINGTON AVENUE TURKISH BATH, corner 25th st.—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, age about 20; must be well recommended.

REPORTERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD REPORTERS wanted, at the office of the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch; to steady, energetic men, who understand their business we will guarantee a permanent situation and from $22 to $25 a week salary. Apply at once in person to O'NEILL & ROOK, Proprietors Daily Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY AS WAITER IN A dining saloon, 717 7th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

WAITERS WANTED.—TWO SMART WAITERS wanted this day at SIMMONS' Dining Rooms, 71 Murray st.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS, FOR A NEW AND popular book just issued.
JOHN T. GILES & CO., Publishers, 191 Broadway.

WANTED—AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY SHIPPING Office, at 109 South street, up stairs, fifty seamen, twenty-five ordinary seamen, fifteen landsmen.
J. MORRISON, Shipping Agent.

WANTED—A MAN, WITH $225, TO JOIN ME IN buying an old established Liquor, Wine and Beer Saloon; I will invest same amount. 389 Broome st., near Forsyth.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, 18 YEARS OF age, to do work around a house. Apply at 57 West 11th st., one door east of 6th av.

## THE TRADES.

TO JEWELERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS DIAMOND setter; to such steady work and good wages will be guaranteed. A polishing girl can also inquire at 687 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the working of a stereopticon and making of the gas required, for a travelling exhibition. Address, stating terms and references, J. C., station D, Astor place.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 128 BOWERY, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator. Private lessons day and evening.

A YOUNG LADY, VERY SUCCESSFUL IN TEACHING, desires an engagement as resident or visiting governess; her course of instruction comprises English, French (Parisian), music, drawing, &c.; first class references. Address M. A., box 224 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A FIRST CLASS literary college, desires to teach Latin, Greek or English branches, to private pupils or in a school. Address or call on, after 5 P. M., to-day, A. S. MILLER, No. 13 St. Mark's place.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 238 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, is open day and evening, to prepare gentlemen, ladies and boys practically for business. Ladies receive special attention. Stiffness, cramping and trembling entirely removed. Three private desks vacant.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER MONTH; conversation; families attended to from the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French.
JOSEPH J. GUERRE, 47 West Twenty-fourth street.

## MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored; office very private. DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 111 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with [illegible].

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, [illegible]. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 12 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 12 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.—Dr. FRANKLIN, 151 Bleecker street, cures successfully private diseases inside 48 hours, without mercury.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MADAME [illegible] at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Furnished Rooms before and during confinement. 365 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT. Their French Pills never fail. Elegant Rooms before and during confinement. No. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, No. 2 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL CONFIDANT and Guide to Health, offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; 24 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. LION'S FEMALE PILLS AND DROPS, ONLY sure remedy for woman's difficulties. Price $5. Office 25 Amity street.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice), guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; sent by [illegible]. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

25 YEARS' OFFICE PRACTICE ENABLES DR. HARRISON, 179 Bleecker street, to cure all private diseases immediately; manhood restored, &c.

## PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

## FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL DOUBLE PARLOR Suit, made to order for $650, for $250; one do., $150; two walnut reps Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Bronzes, all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; a sacrifice for cash. Residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 11 PIECES, MADE to order, cost $700, for $150; rep Suit at $45; Velvet and Brussels Carpets, from 50c.; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; complete Household Furniture at less than half cost. Call at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, Pompadour style, cost $500, for $230; one do. $50; Pianoforte; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.
Housekeepers supplied with the above
on easy terms.
Payments weekly or monthly.
KELLY & CO.,
Corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

## ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 472 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells the past, present and future, shews likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

## FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE COMPRENANT parfaitement sa langue, ainsi que la langue Espagnole, desire se placer dans une famille particuliere ou dans un pensionnat comme institutrice. S'adresser au 207 West 14th st., mardi et mercredi, entre midi et quatre heures.

# INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

### Proceedings of the Grand Council at Ockmulgee—Synopsis of the Constitution Adopted for the Government of the Nations of the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2, 1871.

The *Republican* publishes to-day a letter from Ockmulgee, Indian Territory, which contains the proceedings of the Grand Council of Indians down to December 20. The following is a synopsis of the constitution and bill of rights as presented by the commission for the consideration of the Council:—

The people of the nations of Indians inhabiting Indian Territory have met to frame laws and arrange the machinery of government for the country occupied and owned by them, in order to draw themselves together in a closer bond of union for the better protection of their rights, the improvement of themselves, and place their reliance on Almighty God to enable them to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1866.

ARTICLE 1—Defines the boundaries of the Indian Territory, and guarantees to each nation entering into the contract the same right of transit and commerce and exchange in any of said nations which each has in its own, subject to a conformity with the treaties of the United States and such laws as may be enacted according to the provisions of this constitution.

ART. 2—Distributes the powers of the government into executive, legislative and judicial departments.

ART. 3—Vests the legislative power in a general assembly, to be composed of a senate and house of representatives. The senate shall consist of one member from every nation the population of which shall equal 2,000, and one additional member from every additional 2,000, or fractional part thereof greater than 1,000, provided that the nations whose individual population does not equal 2,000 may unite and be represented in the same ratio; and provided, further, that the Ottawas, Peorias and Quapaws shall be entitled to one Senator, and the Senecas, Wyandottes and Shawnees to one Senator, and the Sacs and Foxes to one Senator. The House of Representatives shall consist of one member from each nation, and an additional member for every 1,000 population or fractional part thereof over 500. No person is eligible to the office of member of the General Assembly but a *bona fide* citizen of the nation, and who may have attained the age of twenty-five years. The term of office is two years, and the mode of election is by the qualified voters, according to the laws and usages of the nations voting. The compensation is fixed at four dollars a day, and four dollars for every twenty miles of travelling, going and returning by the shortest practicable route. No member is to receive pay for more than thirty days in any one annual session.

The General Assembly has no power to legislate upon any but the following subjects:—Those pertaining to the intercourse and relations of Indian Territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals escaping from one to another nation; the administration of justice between members of the nations in Indian Territory and persons other than Indians and members of said nations; and the common defence and safety of the nations of said Territory. There are several other provisions pertaining to the legislative department, but they are identical with those found in the constitution of the United States.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court and three district courts and such inferior courts as may be provided by law. The three District Judges constitute the Supreme Court when convened in semi-annual sessions at the capital of the Territory. One Judge is to retire from office every two years, and the official term is six years. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from the inferior courts, and original jurisdiction in cases prescribed by law; but it cannot interfere with the civil and criminal jurisdiction retained by each nation in the treaties of 1866. The courts have jurisdiction in matters of trade and intercourse between the several nations and all cases arising under the legislation of the government. The other provisions touching the judiciary are similar to those in the States.

The executive power is vested in a governor, whose term of office is two years. He must be thirty years of age, and his power and duties are such as usually pertain to the office in the States. He is clothed with veto power. Provision is also made for a secretary, who is also to be *ex-officio* treasurer; also for attorney general, district attorneys, marshals and deputies.

The Council spent several days discussing and fully explaining the provisions of the constitution, and at noon on the 20th ult. they took a vote upon its adoption preparatory to submitting it to the different nations for adoption. The vote stood fifty-two yeas to three nays. The Council then adjourned to meet at Ockmulgee Creek on the first Monday of June, 1871.

## TWO CINCINNATI GIRLS BETRAYED.

### They are Rescued from a House of Ill Repute in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 31.]

Two good looking, well educated and apparently respectable girls, of about sixteen years of age, applied to Captain J. McDonough, Chief of Police, yesterday, for transportation to Cincinnati, where they would find their relatives and friends. Their story was the old one of betrayal, repentance and remorse that comes too late. The matter was referred to Captain Cornell, of the Third district, to make inquiries and report. Had there been any available quarters at the station the girls would have been accommodated there; but it was thought a preferable method to get a promise that they should remain unmolested at the house they were then stopping at, which was Eliza Haycraft's. A promise was obtained that no one should be admitted to their presence, and at about ten o'clock last night a report was forwarded to the Chief. It is probable that they will be forwarded to their homes as soon as circumstances will allow.

Their statement is as follows:—About one month ago they were brought to this city from Cincinnati, Ohio, by Madame Ellis. She told the girls they were good looking, and they could make lots of money by coming to this city. With her smooth talk and glowing promises the girls were induced to come to St. Louis. On arriving here they soon learned that it was not all gold that glittered, for they were immediately placed in the regular ranks of the depraved inmates of a house of bad repute. The girl Cecilia Manley says in one week she paid Madame Ellis forty-five dollars, and Sallie Parley says she paid Madame Ellis twelve dollars under the same circumstances. The girls seem quite anxious to return home, and expressed themselves disgusted with the life they were leading. Madame Ellis sent them to Madame Haycraft for fear of the consequences when they should apply to be registered, but was willing to take them again after they were registered somewhere else. Both the girls have mothers in Cincinnati, and were school girls when taken away from home by false promises.

NEGRO MURDER IN ALABAMA.—Alfred Sampson, colored, was shot in the yard of Mr. McLan, near Snowdoun, on the 25th ult., by Allen Battle, colored. Sampson died on Wednesday, and the proof against Battle was so strong that Justice Hubbard refused him bail, and he was consequently placed in jail. It is represented as being a cold-blooded murder, although the parties had had a previous difficulty.

# EUROPE.

## Mr. Gladstone's Letter on the Liberation of Fenian Prisoners.

## BISMARCK AND THE CONFERENCE.

## Don Carlos' Protest Against the Occupancy of the Spanish Throne by the New King.

## MARSHAL BAZAINE'S VINDICATION

The steamship Deutschland, Captain Neynaber, from Bremen, December 18, and Southampton the 20th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings our foreign mails up to the 20th ult.

## ENGLAND.

### The Fenian Convicts—Mr. Gladstone's Letter to the Late Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Gladstone to Sir William Carroll, late Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose name was the first of those attached to a numerously signed petition presented to the Prime Minister by Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P.:—

DOWNING STREET, Dec. 16, 1870.

GENTLEMEN—I have to inform you that her Majesty's government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason-felony, and that they have recommended to the Crown the exercise towards them of the royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquillity and order in the country. They will therefore be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, nor returning to, the United Kingdom.

These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any degree successful, would have filled Ireland with misery and bloodshed; and the same principles of justice which dictated their sentences would amply sanction the prolongation of their imprisonment if the public security demanded it.

It is this last question, therefore, which has formed the subject of careful examination by her Majesty's government, and they have been able to come to the conclusion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, the release of the prisoners, guarded by the condition which I have stated, will be perfectly compatible with the paramount interests of public safety, and, being so, will tend to strengthen the cause of peace and loyalty in Ireland. There happily appears to be a concurrence of circumstances favorable to such an exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy. Ireland is at present remarkably prosperous, and generally free from turbulence or disorder.

Its quiet condition shows a most marked improvement upon that which prevailed a year ago. Since that time Parliament has again proved, as it had done in the previous session, its readiness to confront the most difficult questions of Irish legislation with a view to sincere reforms and effectual remedies, while it has not failed to maintain the authority of the law by conferring special and necessary powers upon the Irish government. These things have swelled the numbers and strengthened the hands of that great body of men of all parties and creeds representing the property, intelligence and religion of Ireland which is on the side of order and loyalty, while they have weakened the powers of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire of her Majesty's Ministers is to act in all things so as to favor the advance of this healing process, and it is because they believe that the release of the convicts now suffering under sentences of imprisonment for treason and treason-felony will assist in this work that they have arrived at their present decision. That decision, they are well aware, is in accordance with strong opinions and compassionate feelings very widely prevalent in Ireland, but happily not displaying themselves in any popular agitation or any turbulent demands, such as would render compliance inconsistent with the due authority of government or afford to the evil-disposed an excuse, of which there cannot now be a shadow, to misrepresent an act which is one of pure clemency on the part of the Queen. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

## GERMANY.

### Count Bismarck and the Conference.

On the 3d of December Count Bismarck addressed the following note to Count Bernstorff:—

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3, 1870.

I communicated to your Excellency, in my telegram of the 26th ult., the invitation which I, under the same date, had addressed to the Courts of Vienna, Constantinople, Florence, and St. Petersburg, requesting the same to empower their representatives in London to assemble at a conference with the representatives in that city of the signatory Powers of the Treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, in order to discuss the questions which are in connection with the communication made in the circular of the Imperial Russian Cabinet dated 19–31 October. This invitation was issued after the royal Cabinet of Great Britain had assured me, through Mr. Odo Russell, of its assent; and I had also reason to assume that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg was also ready to accept it. I can now give your Excellency further intelligence relative to the acceptance of our proposals by the several Cabinets. The royal Minister at St. Petersburg was enabled, on the 27th of November, to inform me by telegraph of the assent of the Imperial Russian Cabinet to the invitation. The royal Italian government, on the 28th of November, empowered the Minister of his Majesty at Florence to inform me of its willingness to take part in the conference at London. On the 1st of December the Grand Vizier declared to the royal Minister in Constantinople that the Turkish Ambassador in London was already in possession by telegraph of instructions in reference to the adhesion of the Porte to the conference. On the 2d inst. the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor, who at the time was in Pesth, caused the royal Minister in Vienna to be informed that the government agreed with England on the subject of the conference. I, therefore, request your Excellency to acquaint the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with the declarations of the various Cabinets, and to express our satisfaction at the general acceptance of the proposal for a conference, which I can regard as assured. At the same time your Excellency will express the hope that the Cabinet of Great Britain, at whose place of residence the conference is to meet, will now take in hand the further arrangement of the matter, and, naming the day, invite the representatives of the Powers to assemble.

BISMARCK.

## FRANCE.

### Marshal Bazaine's Vindication—Report on the Operations of the Army of the Rhine.

The *Drapeau*, the imperialist paper, which M. Granier de Cassagnac has established in Brussels, gives the following summary of Marshal Bazaine's pamphlet, about to be published at Berlin, under the title "Report on the Operations of the Army of the Rhine, from August 13 to October 29, 1870:"—

After relating the incidents of the battles of the 14th, 16th and 18th August, the results of which rendered impossible the retreat of the Army of the Rhine on Verdun, the Marshal says:—"The commanders of army corps and special corps met at Grimont and came to the conclusion that the army ought to

REMAIN AT METZ,

in order to give occupation to 200,000 Prussians, and obtain for France time to organize her resistance and drill her armies in course of formation. The presence of an army in Metz was necessary to afford time and opportunity to complete the works of the fortress, the armaments and the outer defences. It was admitted that without the aid of an army Metz could not hold out a fortnight. Unfortunately both the civil authorities and the military administration had neglected, while there was still time, to take the proper measures for the supply of provisions in anticipation of a long blockade. Some time previously the Commissary General had left for the purpose of making contracts, but he never returned. The Commissary Friant shortly afterwards followed him, but was never seen again.

THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES

took no measures to expel either foreigners or the useless mouths, and the measures prescribed to reduce the population were neglected. Therefore from the time that Metz was invested the army and population were compelled to live upon the scanty [illegible] found in Metz and the few villages still in possession of the French. Consequently, at the meeting [illegible] on August [illegible], it was determined, in order to maintain the *morale* of the troops, to make demonstrations to harass the enemy, and by these means to [illegible]. This decision was [illegible] by the receipt of a telegram from the Emperor, [illegible] as follows:—"Received your despatch of the [illegible] while at Rheims. I advanced through Montmedy. I will be on the Aisne the day after to-morrow. I will act according to circumstances to [illegible] your assistance." However, on the 31st of August and 1st of September, sorties were made in the direction of [illegible]. From this time the [illegible] from day to day became [illegible] and all [illegible] to communicate with the government were fruitless. Many spies [illegible] the 13th and [illegible] September

[illegible] TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

[illegible] several [illegible] of the following [illegible]:—"The army needs to know what is going on at Paris and in France. We are without any communication with the interior, and the [illegible] by German newspapers [illegible] a most discouraging nature. We want instruction and counsel. We are surrounded by considerable forces, which we tried in vain to break through on the 31st August and 1st September." I received no reply to my despatches, and not one of my messengers, who all belonged to the army, returned. All the news we received was through prisoners and German newspapers which were furnished by con-gent of the enemy. It is to be remarked that not a single inhabitant, either

DURING THE CAMPAIGN OR THE SIEGE,

offered to be useful to us; and the number of those who joined the mobilized forces was comparatively few. A council of war was held at headquarters on the 10th of October, at which it was unanimously resolved that General Boyer should proceed to Versailles and endeavor to ascertain the precise situation in France, the intentions of the Prussian authorities relative to a military convention, the conditions that Prussia would be disposed to grant to the Army of Metz and the conditions for a general peace.

THE TEXT OF THE PROTOCOL DRAWN UP AT THAT COUNCIL OF WAR

says:—After Marshal Bazaine had sketched the culminating points of the situation, he added:—"In spite of all our attempts to communicate with the capital, I have received no official despatch from the government, and nothing leads me to hope for a diversion by a French army to relieve the Army of the Rhine. The inventory of provisions shows that by reducing the bread ration to 300 grammes we can hold out until October 20 inclusive. The ration of horseflesh could be fixed now at 600 grammes, and later at 750 grammes, the horses being considered as lost, owing to the complete want of forage. Moreover, the sanitary condition is appalling. We have nineteen thousand sick and wounded, and we are without accommodation, beds, medicines, and, above all, surgeons. All kinds of

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

have broken out in the hospital, and are already spreading among the townspeople. The insufficiency of food is increasing the number of sick; all the lazarettos are overcrowded; two thousand sick are being taken care of by the inhabitants; should an increased number of wounded be brought into the town they could not be attended to, and the public health would be greatly endangered."

THE MILITARY SITUATION

then came on the tapis, and was summed up in the following queries:—First—Is the Army of Metz to hold out until provisions are exhausted? Second—Shall expeditions be undertaken in the environs to procure victuals and forage? Third—Can we treat with the enemy to secure a military convention? Fourth—Shall we have recourse to arms to break through the enemy's forces? The first question was solved affirmatively, as the army in Metz was giving occupation for 200,000 of the enemy, and the Army of the Rhine was thereby rendering to France the greatest service possible, by giving her time for reorganization. The second question was negatived, because the chances of finding provisions were very small, and also these unsuccessful operations were demoralizing the soldiers. The third question was answered affirmatively, with the proviso that the negotiations should be opened within forty-eight hours, in order that the enemy should not be able to postpone them until the provisions were exhausted. In any case the conditions were to be honorable. Therefore it was agreed, first, to hold out in Metz as long as possible; second, not to embark in any operation, because the result was likely to be *nil*; third, to open negotiations with the enemy during the forty-eight hours with a view of arranging an honorable convention; fourth, should the enemy propose terms incompatible with military honor and duty the French army will cut its way through by force of arms.

Signed by Canrobert, Frossard, Lebœuf, Ladmirault, Desvaux, Soleille, Coffinière, Le Brun, Bazaine.

## SPAIN.

### The Spanish Throne—Protest Issued by Don Carlos to the People of Spain—He Claims the Crown.

Revolution, which in 1833 placed a child on the throne of Spain, has just destroyed with its own hands the work which it had founded. Now, after having gone begging in every direction for the king it wants for some time longer, it offers the crown of Philip V. to a prince of the House of Savoy. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, had recognized Don Carlos de Bourbon, my august grandsire, as the legitimate King of Spain. Before taking the title of King of Italy Victor Emmanuel regarded my august uncle, the Count de Montemolin, as legitimate King of Spain.

PRINCE AMEDEE ACCEPTS THE CROWN WHICH OF RIGHT BELONGS TO ME.

Unfaithful to the traditions of the ancient House of Savoy, he has not even dared to insist upon the observance of the modes of procedure of new Italy. One hundred and ninety-one individuals who arrogate to themselves the name of "constituents," and do not represent the tenth part of the Spanish nation, have, more or less spontaneously, offered him the crown; and he has taken it. I must protest against this act, and I do protest. I do so, not from any fear that my silence would be interpreted to the prejudice of my rights, for the world could never believe that I agreed in any manner with such an attempt; but

I PROTEST TO WARN ALL THE LEGITIMATE POWERS

of Europe of the new danger which this usurpation creates for them, and to remind the Spanish people of my love for them. I protest, in my own name, in the name of my family and even in the name of all legitimate Powers against the violation of the fundamental law conjointly made by the Cortes and Philip V., by which the order of succession to the throne was fixed among the legitimate descendants of the Prince—a violation which involves, directly or indirectly, the violation of the treaties relative to this law, the objects of which were to maintain the European equilibrium and to

PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF BLOODY WARS.

In the name of the Spanish people of 1808, in the name of the Spanish people of all times, for in all times our nation has been Catholic and free, I protest against the insult which has been offered to their noble pride by a factious and armed minority which desires to impose upon them a king, and a foreign king! I protest against the outrage which is effected on the faith of Spain in going to seek for king the son of him

WHO HAS OUTRAGED CATHOLICISM,

and the whole of Christendom in the person of its holy and august chief, Pius IX., the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. I protest, in a word, against revolution, which, in the same act by which it finds in a royal house of Europe a new auxiliary or a new instrument, has just made a new stride and to have a new success. If this were not a question of an impious conspiracy and the intrusion of a foreign monarch; if it were merely a question of personal right, and that in giving up this right

I COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE HAPPINESS OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE,

that renunciation would not be for me a painful sacrifice, but a blessed fortune; and even if it were a sacrifice, that sacrifice I would freely make for the sake of my beloved Spain—but in this case right and duty are united. The cause of Spain is my cause, as the cause of legitimate kings ought to be that of peoples. The Spanish revolution is only a corps of the grand army of the cosmopolitan revolution, of which the essential principle is the denial of the rights of God in the government of mundane affairs, and of which the object is the complete subversion of the foundation sprung from Christianity, upon which human society is founded and rests.

THERE IS NOT IN THE WORLD A LEGITIMATE POWER

which is not menaced in its rights when Christian peace, justice and civilization, as well as true liberty, are menaced. It is for this I raise my voice and protest before God, before the legitimate Powers and before the Spanish people. I implore that people, with which I am identified in blood, in ideas, in feelings and even in common afflictions, to have confidence in me, as I have confidence in them. For the memory of our fathers, for the safety of our sons, this noble people will do its duty, and I will do mine.

CARLOS.

LA TOUR, Dec. 5, 1870.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

### The Secret Treaty of Tilsit, June 25, 1807.

The London *Times* of the 20th ult. publishes the following from a correspondent:—

In these days of "secret treaties" it may be of interest to the public to see the terms of the Secret Treaty of Tilsit, more especially as, read by the light of subsequent history and the present crisis of the Eastern question, it shows how persistent the policy of Russia has been in the direction of Turkey, and how the conquest of the Caucasus and the aggressive action in Central Asia were planned more than half a century ago. There perhaps can be no better proof of the truth of the articles of the treaty than that some of them were long since carried into effect, while others have come about by the march of events, without being assisted intentionally by those who planned them. At the commencement of this century this treaty was published in the *Courier* newspaper, and I found it in a collection of printed records and documents of that epoch in a gentleman's library:—

ARTICLE 1. Russia is to take possession of Turkey in Europe and to pursue her conquests in Asia as far as she thinks proper.

Since 1807 Russia has twice tried to carry this article into effect, [illegible] and now may be said to have recommenced her attack.

ART. 2. The dynasty of Bourbon in Spain and of the Braganza in Portugal shall cease to reign; a prince of the Emperor Napoleon's family shall be invested with the crowns of those kingdoms.

The Bourbon dynasty has fallen by the will of the people.

ART. 3. The temporal power of the Pope is to cease, and Rome and her dependencies to be annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

Brought about through the instrumentality of the Napoleon dynasty.

ART. 4. Russia engages to assist France with her marine for the conquest of Gibraltar.

ART. 5. The towns in Africa, such as Tunis, Algiers, &c., are to be taken by the French, and at a general peace all the conquests which might have been made by the French in Africa [illegible] are to be given as indemnity to the Kings of Sardinia and Sicily.

Algiers annexed to France.

ART. 6. Malta is to be occupied by the French, and no peace ever to be made with England until that island be ceded to France.

ART. 7. Egypt is also to be occupied by the French.

Done by the Suez Canal.

ART. 8. [illegible] Austria, Russia, Spain, [illegible]

ART. 9. Denmark to be indemnified in the north of Germany and [illegible] the Hanse Towns, provided she consents to give up her fleet to France.

ART. 10. Their Majesties of Russia and France will endeavor to come to some arrangement that no Power shall in future be permitted to send merchant ships to sea unless they have a certain number of ships of war.

KOWRAKIN.
C. M. TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento.
TILSIT, 7th July (25th June), 1807.

# NEW YEAR'S DAY.

## The Secular Festival and Its Celebration.

### Public and Private Receptions—Calls and Callers—Scenes and Incidents in the Theatres, Parlors and Streets—A Brilliant Beginning for 1871.

Japhet in search of his father is a remarkable instance of patience and perseverance; but his wanderings, sojournings and devious ways were not a circumstance to the labyrinthine path which each sturdy Manhattanite, whether "to the manner born" or from "beyant the say," felt a duty yesterday to journey in search of his fair friends. This custom of making New Year's calls is about the only relic left of the days when Peter Stuyvesant ruled New Amsterdam and fat little Dutchmen sat inside their mansions near the Battery, pipe in hand and schnapps within their capacious food repositories. Then, when the New Year came around, these worthy representatives of Manhattan exchanged mutual congratulations and visits. Alas! for this good old stock of

CONTENTED PHILOSOPHERS.

All one can see of them now are those funny little statues that stand on an occasional mantelpiece, with a clock in the aforesaid food repository. The custom, although, like everything else, the subject of abuse, is a good one, if carried out in its true spirit. It means

A REUNION OF FRIENDS,

some of whom, perhaps, have no opportunity of clasping hands and renewing the bonds of friendship on any other day of the year. We are

A RESTLESS, BUSTLING NATION,

and laggards in the great race of life are almost unknown here. Festivals and holidays partake too much of the same spirit of restless energy, and we might say toil, and too little time is left for social enjoyment and the renewal of bonds of friendship. The custom of

NEW YEAR'S CALLS,

then, is calculated to bring together friends animated by a proper spirit, and to soften down the asperities of manner, if not of heart and selfishness, that are likely to characterize the intercourse of fellow travellers on the crowded highway of the world. And there is no more powerful agent in the fulfillment of this grand work than

THE SMILES OF WOMAN

which light up the festive board on this occasion. Lantern-jawed preachers and morose disciples of discontent and unhappiness may declaim as they will against this annual reunion of friends, but those whose hearts are ever green will welcome it with pleasure. Yet it has its dark as well as its bright side; but what is there in this world that we cannot say the same of? The dark side is simply when the excrescences of human nature take advantage of the unexpected opportunity afforded them to introduce their vile presence at the social board.

THE DELIGHTFUL WEATHER YESTERDAY,

albeit the sun kept shady and the streets were sloppy, brought out a countless legion of callers. As the day waned and evening came on hilarious groups wended their way from house to house and vehicles of every description thronged the streets.

THE GENUS, NEW YORK CALLER,

is divided into various species. There is Adolphus Fitzsnob, who trots up and down brown stone stoops and chatters fashionable nonsense with each parterre of feminine sunflowers which is so carefully and artistically set out for inspection in the front parlor. A Fitzsnob generally affects a propensity for weak wine, lavender kids, small talk, and is conversant with all the intellectual subjects that come within the sphere of the modicum of brains which nature has given him merely for the sustenance of life. The reception in some of the houses in which he may be found would daunt any other man. The fair hostesses are drilled beforehand by an experienced dowager into a sort of military discipline, by which every smile and word of congratulation and welcome is carefully graduated.

Next we have the caller who comes

TO SEE HIS GIRL.

This is the greatest nuisance of all. He insists upon staying all day, and arrives at an unseasonably early hour, in time to witness the arcana of the preparations for the occasion. This individual mopes in a corner, feeling miserable over the smiles bestowed upon all other callers by the object of his affections. He is hustled about by everybody and sent in every direction on errands by the lady. He nearly upsets a tray of wine and cake on seeing some bewhiskered fellow kiss his sweetheart, and endeavors to conceal his anguish beneath a ghastly smile when she introduces the daring caller. The tortures this unhappy man suffers on this day are unutterable.

Again, there is

THE CRACKER AND CHEESE CALLER,

who prowls around grocery stores from dawn till dusk, revelling in free lunches innumerable, with a grim smile of satisfaction on his face that he has got "square" on his fellow man, after a year's hard lines, by a compound interest series of "square meals." No prestidigitator ever made tangible articles disappear in such a short space of time as the C. and C. caller disposes of all edibles within his reach.

Another class of callers, fortunately very small, go around in a hack,

WITH THEIR FEET OUT OF THE WINDOWS,

and a demijohn of whiskey under the cushions, lest they might not be able to find the desirable quantity wherever they call. These individuals are particularly noisy and lay down no programme for the day except the general one of disposing of as large a quantity of liquor as they can. It is a sight to witness the tactics which they use in attempting to get out of the hack. But the most remarkable caller is the politician of the primaries who calls upon

THE BOSS OF THE DISTRICT

at the elegant mansion of the latter. He forgets, or probably is entirely unacquainted with, the use of a rug or mat, and the print of his muddy feet is left in hall and parlor, and he is oblivious of the injury done to a velvet carpet by tobacco juice. In connection with this style of caller here is a little episode that occurred at the house of a well known political dignitary. In the evening, after the throng of callers had thinned out and the family congratulated themselves on the close of the reception festival, in walked a half dozen of those strange persons indigenous to New York and popularly known by the expressive name "Rounder"—a very useful although not ornamental appendage to politics and one "posted" in all the devious ways of this profession. To the lacquey in waiting the leader merely observed:—

"Sa-ay, smoky, me an' my fri-ens' here's come to see the Boss."

Aware of the importance of his visitors, despite their unkempt condition, the "Boss" met them with smiles and invited them to drink. To his intense astonishment the spokesman replied:—

"Well, now, you see, Boss, we've a keg apiece aboard already, and I guess we've got about enough. We come to make a call on the New Year's."

An invitation to indulge in

A FEAST OF BIVALVES

was met by the remark, "Saddle Rocks! Why we've a bigger load on than any North river sloop."

At last the announcement of boned turkey brought an affirmative smile in the face of each visitor, and the delicate dish was placed before them.

Holding up a savory morsel on the end of a fork, the chief "rounder" indignantly exclaimed,

"Wha-a-t! Now look here, Boss, we may 've been putting a big load of rum aboard, but ye can't pass any of yer head cheese on us for bone turkey. Not if we knows it." Whereupon the entire party filed out of the house one by one, disgusted with the transparent attempt to "sell" them.

When darkness came on unsteady groups quitted the sidewalks for the middle of the street, in order to have more room. Occasionally there was a collision between parties advancing in opposite directions and going on the same tack. After an extra dose of bland and liberal abuse matters were generally compromised, and all started together to the nearest tavern where "drinks all around" were to be obtained.

These, however, are features which one would wish banished from New Year's festivities; but throughout the great metropolis there were hundreds of families who enjoyed the festival, made merry without excess, welcomed their friends with whole-souled hospitality, and in whose hearts the celebration of the birth of the year 1871 will be always a green spot.

### At the City Hall.

Contrary to the custom which had almost become an established institution, the Mayor did not hold a public New Year's reception yesterday at the City Hall. In years gone by the Mayor was wont to stand in the passage way, near the office, on New Year's Day, after having been installed, and would receive his constituents, unwashed and otherwise. The Mayor would shake hands with the adults and would kiss the youngsters. As years went by the youngsters who happened in at the reception had scarcely cheek enough visible, from the coating of dirt, to be kissed, and the Chief Magistrate was consequently content to put his hands on the heads of the urchins and exclaim

"BLESS YOU, MY CHILDREN, BLESS YOU!"

As before mentioned, Mayor Hall broke in upon the usual custom, and as he succeeded himself he deemed it unnecessary for him to be introduced or presented to the community, so he and his family were "at home" like any other private family. The visitors to the City Hall, however, were not on that account by any means few. The genial keeper, Mr. Bourke, was besieged by friends throughout the day, and although thus "besieged," he showed them that he went through the ordeal quite brilliantly by the assistance of his good lady and daughter.

AT THE COURT HOUSE

there was quite a commotion. The gallant County Clerk, Mr. Loew, was on hand at nine A. M., and after swearing in Under Sheriff Stevens and the deputy sheriffs he and Sheriff Brennan placed themselves in position to "receive" the congratulations of the multitude. The doors were thrown open and the crowd poured in. By the aid of a number of "blue coats" the visitors were kept in a post office line. They filed in, shook hands with the worthy county officials, assured Mr. Loew that he was quite as good looking as his predecessor, if not better, and informed Mr. Brennan that they were exceedingly glad to see him. It was beyond a doubt a

GREAT AMERICAN HAND-SHAKING BRIGADE,

and insisted on keeping hold of the official hand. Several of these chaps who were so inclined would suddenly get a squeeze and a jerk that brought them to their senses, and they passed on to get

A BIT AND A SUP

from a spread which had been provided. Among the callers were several leading citizens of various political creeds. Then there were Messrs. Loew, O. W. Brennan, J. McB. Davidson, Senator Lyons (that is to be), Judge Koch and numberless others.

Sheriff Brennan and ex-Sheriff O'Brien proceeded to the county jail, where the latter had all the keys in the establishment, half a bushel or more, brought in. These he took in his arms, and, going to Sheriff Brennan, he said:—"I hereby deliver to you the keys of the county jail." Mr. Brennan looked smilingly at the load, took the heads in his arms, and turning to the jailor, Mr. Tracy, gave them up to him in short order. A most bountiful table was set here, and the popular jailor and his deputy were called on during the day by large crowds of friends.

### The Day in Brooklyn.

THE MUNICIPAL FREE LUNCHERS SOLD.

Rarely, if ever, has the day of calls been so generally observed, by rich and poor, in the City of Churches, as it was yesterday. The only disappointment experienced was that which was caused by the failure of Mayor Kalbfleisch and the heads of departments to carry out the custom of receiving their constituency at the City Hall. The newspapers of Sunday last, erroneously, it would appear, stated that the Mayor would be happy to have his friends call upon him at the hall. This made all the trouble. The mistake was really too bad. Poor Torney, the keeper of the hall, had the sympathies of a host of kind-hearted citizens who felt for him under the trying perplexity in which he was placed. A small party of about three hundred persons assembled in front of the main entrance, the doors being closed, as early as half-past ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of shaking hands with the "old Dutchman," as the Mayor facetiously terms himself by times, and to partake of the hospitalities of that dignatary. There was

NO ADMISSION, NO RECEPTION.

Word to this effect was given by the keeper. Great was the indignation of the motley and great un-free-lunched assemblage of true and tried constituents of His Honor and the heads of departments. They could never forgive the latter. To think that the heads of departments, who owed their respective "official craniums" to them, should neglect, through sheer mean selfishness, to put "heads apiece" upon their poorer, though not less honest visitors, who were thus cruelly doomed to depart as dry as a chip. "Troth, sorrow one of me 'll iver vote, as long as I am in Brooklyn, for the mane min that's done this," indignantly exclaimed a hard fisted veteran voter of Celtic nativity, as he turned on his heel and walked off. "Ah! what could you expect from the likes of em? Sure it's not near election time, Jack, and they are independent of us," quote a very thirsty looking man in a shabby, genteel suit, as he moved on, followed by a score of silent mutterers. "Hold on a bit, boys; it will be election times again, and then we can remember our 'cold shoulder' on New Years."

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

PRIVATE RECEPTIONS.

Among the most elegant private receptions were those of ex-Congressman Demas Barnes, and County Judge Troy, in First place, South Brooklyn, and Member of Congress elect Thomas Kinsella, Clinton street.

Register Hugh McLaughlin, President of the Board of Water Commissioners; William A. Fowler, Assemblyman John C. Jacobs and Fire Marshal P. Keady were also at home and did the honors for their respective domiciles.

### The Observance in Newark.

In Newark, as it was at Christmas tide, so it was at New Year's. On Sunday the religiously—devoutly and otherwise—disposed people celebrated New Year's day proper by attending divine service *en masse* at the various hours of worship, and it is to be hoped received spiritual benefit from the beautiful extra services provided, and on Monday (yesterday) the secular programme was carried out in due and ancient form. Business was entirely suspended, and all hands, including, as "those that go down to the sea in ships" would say, the cook, cast aside the cares, the trials and the tribulations of everyday life and united in one grand effort to inaugurate the New Year in the jolliest and happiest manner possible. At the City Hall, in the forenoon, for a couple of hours before meridian, Mayor F. W. Ricords, and the other leading city officials, received calls. At the close his Honor's right hand was swollen to nearly double its normal size from the terrific hand-shaking he had undergone. It is estimated that nearly three thousand persons paid their respects to this official, and the ample spread of choice edibles and drinkables on the table in the long room.

The good old Knickerbocker custom of "calls" was carried out with considerable spirit, but with scarcely as much unanimity as on former occasions. Considering the festive character of the day and the more than ordinary license which consumers of exhilarating fluids allow themselves at such a time, there was very little disorder throughout the city. From early morn till long after dark only six arrests were made. Rows resulting in bloody noses and such like pleasantries were numerous, but no serious disturbances took place, so far as reported.

### At Paterson, N. J.

Mayor John Ryle, of Paterson, yesterday opened his doors to the whole city, and his house was filled from morning till night with all classes, from the highest official to the most humble citizen. There is not a more hospitable man in Paterson than Mayor Ryle. The leading private citizens also kept "open house," and the day appeared to be a "happy day" indeed.

# THE COURTS.

## SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

### The James Fisk, Jr., Suit Against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company—Controversy Over the Place of Trial Approximating a Climax—Decision by Judge Larned Vacating Orders by Judge Barnard.

ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1870.

*James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company et al.*—The place of trial in this action was originally in New York. A motion was made on behalf of all the defendants except Herrick to change the place of trial to Albany county on account of the convenience of witnesses. This motion was heard at Special Term in New York, before Mr. Justice Brady, and was decided by him on the 15th of December. His decision was that the place of trial would be changed to Albany county unless the plaintiff's counsel should prefer Rensselaer, in which case it would be changed to Rensselaer. The plaintiff's counsel therefore drew up an order changing the place of trial to Rensselaer county, and the same was entered on the 15th of December. On the 20th of December, upon the suggestion of defendants' counsel that the order ought to express that the change to Rensselaer county was in consequence of the preference of plaintiff's counsel for Rensselaer than for Albany, and on notice to the plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Justice Brady, after hearing counsel for both parties, settled the form of the order, and the same was accordingly entered as of the 15th of December. The order as thus entered states that the Court had announced its decision that the place of trial be changed to Albany unless the plaintiff's counsel should elect that it be changed to Rensselaer, and that the plaintiff's counsel having so elected it is ordered that the place of trial be changed to Rensselaer. Thereupon, upon an affidavit of Mr. Schomp, stating that he was present at this settlement, that the plaintiff's counsel declined to elect to take any other county than New York, that he consented to no statement on that subject in the order except a bare expression of preference for Rensselaer over Albany county, the plaintiff procured from Mr. Justice Barnard on the same 20th day of December a Chamber order to show cause at Special Term in New York, December 27, why the aforesaid order should not be corrected to conform to the facts stated in that affidavit, with a stay of proceedings meantime and an order to the County Clerk not to remove the papers to any county. A certified copy of the order granted on the 15th by Mr. Justice Brady was filed in Rensselaer county December 21. On the 24th of December the plaintiff appealed from the order changing the place of trial—that is, the order as settled that day by Mr. Justice Brady—and obtained from the Special Term at New York, held by Mr. Justice Barnard, an order *ex parte* staying proceedings until the determination of the appeal, and forbidding the County Clerk to transfer the papers until the decision of the appeal. Two separate motions are now made by the defendants—

*First*—A motion to vacate and set aside the last mentioned order staying proceedings during the appeal, and

*Second*—To vacate the aforesaid Chamber order of Mr. Justice Barnard and to stay plaintiff from proceeding in the First Judicial district.

For defendant, on first motion, appeared Mr. Hale; on second Mr. Peckham; and for plaintiff Mr. Shearman.

Such are the preliminary facts in the case. The following is the

DECISION OF JUDGE LARNED.

The order of the Special Term granted on the 15th of December changed the place of trial to Rensselaer at once. The transfer of the papers is a subsequent clerical duty. But the place of trial is none the less changed although the clerk should neglect this duty. It is often the case that no papers are on file. But that fact would not prevent the place of trial of the cause from being changed from one county to another. Under the former practice the Court could change the venue. And yet the papers in the cause remained in that one of the four Clerks' offices where they had been filed. There can be no doubt that from the granting of the order the place of trial has been and is Rensselaer county. This change is not affected by the stay of proceedings or by the appeal. If the General Term should hold the order to be appealable and should reverse it, then the place of trial would be changed back to New York. But in the meantime it is in Rensselaer, and there is where the papers should be. The County Clerk, therefore, should not be forbidden to transfer them where they belong. If the stay of proceedings prevented the Clerk from transferring the papers then it was unnecessary to insert that additional clause forbidding the transfer; if it did not then the clause should not have been inserted, for a stay of proceedings is all that is authorized on such an appeal. (Sec. 350.) I see no reason why there should be a stay of proceedings. It is very doubtful whether the order is appealable. The change of trial is for the convenience of witnesses, and I do not think that an order which is granted for their convenience can be said to affect a "substantial right." It is a matter of convenience, and that, too, not the convenience of the parties but of witnesses. So far as I know such an order has never been held to be appealable. Houck vs. Lasher, 17 How., 520, was a case where the county designated was claimed not to be the proper county under section 125, and presented a different question. There is a plain omission of the word "not" on page 523 of Judge Harris' opinion, so that his remark (which may be obiter) is to the effect that a change of the place of trial on the ground of convenience of witnesses is not appealable. The defendant ought to be at liberty to go on with the action, to notice the appeal for argument, to notice the case for trial, and to try it. As to the Chamber order granted December 20, returnable the 27th, I think it irregular. No motion can be heard in the First district since the place of trial has been changed to Rensselaer. (Section 401, sub. 4.) If that order is put on the ground that it is only for the purpose of a resettling of the order granted by the Special Term held by Judge Brady then it is worse than irregular. The settling of an order is merely the putting a judge's decision into formal language. When a judge has thus expressed in formal language what is the decision of the court held by him no court has any right to alter it. An appellate court may reverse it. But it is preposterous to claim that the judge does not know how to express his own decision and that some other court must correct his statement of what he decided. The evils of such a practice as is here attempted are too plain to need comment. And in this case there is nothing to correct. The defendants made out such a case as satisfied the Court that the place of trial should be changed for the convenience of witnesses. The Court gave the plaintiff the privilege of having it changed to Rensselaer rather than Albany if he so elected. His counsel drew an order changing it to Rensselaer, which was a plain, common sense expression of such election. On a subsequent day, according to the affidavits used by him, his counsel expressed a "bare preference," or, in other words, "he was willing to signify his preference to Rensselaer over Albany." And it appears to me that with great propriety Judge Brady thereupon stated that the plaintiff's counsel had elected that the change should be to Rensselaer. It is difficult to see what else he could have stated, and at any rate no other court is competent to correct the order which he has thus settled on a hearing of both parties. A part of the relief asked for in the second motion is a stay of any proceedings by the plaintiff in the First Judicial district. I do not think this would be proper. If I am correct in my views that the place of trial is changed to Rensselaer then I must assume that the courts of that district will not act where they have no jurisdiction. If they differ from me and hold that the place of trial is still in New York, and that they have jurisdiction, the decision in the two conflicting views will have to be made by a higher tribunal.

An order must be entered setting aside and vacating the order made at Special Term, before Mr. Justice Barnard, December 20, staying proceedings, with ten dollars costs. And also an order must be entered setting aside the Chamber order made by Mr. Justice Barnard the same day, requiring the defendants to show cause, &c., and the stay meantime, with ten dollars costs motion. And these orders will be entered in Rensselaer.

## THE COURTS FOR JANUARY.

### The Supreme Court.

The present will be an unusually busy month in this court; but the calendars are mainly made up of unimportant cases—that is, unimportant as regards public interest, though not so, of course, to the lawyers and litigants. Suits on contracts, conveyances, foreclosures and the like make up the list of the cases. There are no causes célèbres. Even the Erie Railway suits have a respite—Judge Barnard sitting in the General Term, and not being able to give them his exclusive attention. In numbers it will be particularly busy hearing arguments on the thousand and one motions and counter-motions making up such an important part of the mysterious web and woof of the law, in issuing attachments against fugitive debtors, in settling cases and exceptions, in adjudicating upon the preliminaries of divorce cases, in attending to habeas corpus petitions, and so on through all the multifarious and unending details of this branch of the court. There is a pretty large calendar in the Oyer and Terminer, including two murder cases of scarcely any possible public interest except to the parties to be tried, and the rest minor offences. Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo will sit in General Term. Judge Sutherland is assigned to the Chambers, but it is doubtful whether his health will permit him to sit. Judge Brady will hold court in Parts 1 and 2. There will be no Special Term.

### Superior Court.

There will be no lack of business in the various branches of this court. Here, too, there are no cases of special interest on the calendars. Two or three divorce suits, including the Butler-Cox suits, that have so long been dragging their slow length along, the former having already been in litigation six years, may possibly reach the climax of decision. As usual there is a large number of Sheriff's suits waiting adjudication, as there always is and must be. Judges Monell, Jones and Spencer hold the General Term, Judge Barbour the Special Term, Judge McCunn Part 1 Jury Term, and Judge Freedman Part 2 Jury Term.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### Married.

GRANT—BREMNER.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, December 31, 1870, by the Rev. Mr. Strong, DUNCAN S. GRANT to LIZZIE BREMNER. No cards.

LANE—PRINCE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, December 29, 1870, by Rev. F. E. M. Bachelor, of Massachusetts, assisted by Rev. T. S. Brown, N. B. LANE, of Bergen Point, N. J., to Miss CLEMENTINE PRINCE, adopted daughter of Stephen Knowlton, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards.

### Died.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 1, CALVIN ADAMS, aged 56 years.

BINNS.—On Monday morning, January 2, at a quarter to one o'clock, after a long and painful illness, JAMES BINNS, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Cook street Methodist Episcopal church, corner Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BISCHOFF.—On Sunday morning, January 1, HERMANN BISCHOFF, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the New York Schützen Corps, Captain John F. Gerdes; also the members of the Hermann-Verein, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 124 Canal street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BURDEN.—After a short illness, ALBERT, youngest son of Henry and Levinia A. Burden, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 248 East Twenty-first street, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BUTLER.—On Monday, January 2, AMELIA B., daughter of Henry Butler.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 414 West Twenty-third street. The remains will be taken to New Haven for interment.

CHESEBROUGH.—In this city, on Friday evening, December 30, ROBERT JOHN CHESEBROUGH.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 113 East Twenty-eighth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further notice.

CROFTON.—On Saturday morning, December 31, CHARLES CROFTON, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Michael and Richard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence corner of Baxter and Hester streets, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Whereas death has untimely stricken from the path of life a worthy member, Charles Crofton, and left our society deeply indebted to his many good qualities of head and heart.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Fourteenth Ward Central Social Club, deeply lamenting his untimely end, keenly sympathizing with his afflicted family and honoring his many personal good qualities while living, attend his funeral in a body, this (Tuesday), January 3, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

MICHAEL REYNOLDS, President.

COLEMAN.—Died and buried at sea, on Sunday, December 11, JOHN H. COLEMAN, eldest son of James Coleman, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are kindly invited to attend a mass of requiem for the repose of his soul, at St. Mary's church, corner of Neilson and Leonard streets, Williamsburg, Rev. J. R. McDonald, pastor, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock.

COLTON.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, December 28, WALTER COLTON, son of Henry Colton, Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral takes place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of his father, 119 East Thirty-fifth street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COCKS.—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Friday, December 30, EMILY C. FREEMAN, beloved wife of Charles F. Cocks, formerly of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROWIS.—At New Orleans, on Tuesday, August 2, 1870, Major JAMES CROWIS.

His remains having arrived in this city, will be conveyed from No. 148 West Twentieth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, to Greenwood Cemetery. His friends, also the members of the Twelfth regiment and of Templar Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend.

DIVINE.—On Sunday, January 1, MARGARET, the beloved wife of William Divine, a native of county Carlow, Ireland, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 310 South Eighth street, Jersey City, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

DOW.—At Chicago, on Friday, December 30, IANTHA, wife of J. Hall Dow, and daughter of Jackson S. Schultz, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the respective families are invited to attend the funeral services, at All Souls' church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DOWDWELL.—On Sunday, January 1, the infant son of Richard and Anna Dowdwell, aged 11 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence No. 689 Myrtle avenue, near Bedford avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DUNNELL.—In this city, on Monday, January 2, M. ISABEL, wife of George H. Dunnell.

FLYNN.—On Sunday, January 1, JOHN FLYNN, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and his brothers, Peter and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 424 East Thirteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GARDINER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, January 2, BELINDA GARDINER, widow of George Gardiner, aged 66 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, at the Church of the Assumption, corner of Jay and York streets. Her remains will be interred in the vault of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city.

GILLESPY.—In Greenwich, on Saturday, December 31, MARY A. GILLESPY, wife of Isaac H. Gillespy, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, John W. Gillespy, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist church at Greenwich, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Trains leave the New Haven depot, Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, at 9 and 11:30 o'clock A. M., returning at 4:10 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Greenwich.

GRANT.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday morning, January 1, ELIZA GRANT, aged 74 years.

Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Dwight Hiscox, corner of Cedar street and Palisade avenue, Jersey City. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

HELION.—Of scarlet fever, MARY ANN, oldest child of James and Catharine Helion, aged 7 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Her funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Second avenue, first house north of Eighty-second street.

HILTON.—At Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, January 1, JOSEPH HILTON, late Captain Twelfth New York Volunteers, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian church, Old Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday. Carriages will be in waiting at the Riverside depot on the arrival of the nine o'clock A. M. train from Twenty-seventh street depot, New York.

HOOK.—On Sunday, January 1, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles G. Hook, aged 54 years, born in Somersetshire, England.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 453 Third street, near Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The service will be held at St. John's Episcopal church, Douglass street, corner of Seventh avenue. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

JORDAN.—On Sunday, January 1, at 9 P. M., PATRICK JORDAN, at his residence, corner Tenth and Garden streets, Hoboken, N. J., in the 49th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, Hoboken, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

KENNEDY.—On Sunday, January 1, ISABELLA R. KENNEDY.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 334 West Thirty-sixth street, on Wednesday.

KING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 31, DEBORAH KING, relict of Abraham King, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of James Bailey, 290 Fulton street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LACKEY.—On Sunday, January 1, JAMES LACKEY, native of Old Castle, county Meath, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 165 Thompson street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday evening, January 1, CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON, son of the late James Duane Livingston, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment the same day.

LYONS.—On Sunday, January 1, TIMOTHY LYONS, native of the parish of Ballymacward, Galway county, Ireland, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 122 Bond street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MASTERSON.—On Saturday morning, December 31, ELLIE C. MASTERSON, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Peter and Mary T. Masterson, No. 245 West Fifty-eighth street. Her remains will be taken to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be said for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

MITCHELL.—On Sunday morning, January 1, of disease of the heart, HATTIE KING, adopted daughter of William and Phebe Mitchell, aged 10 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 25 Vandam street, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

MOLLOY.—On Monday, January 2, MARGARET MOLLOY, a native of Clonkelly, Kings county, Ireland, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Michael Larkin, No. 232 East Twenty-ninth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

MCCARTHY.—On Monday, January 2, EUGENE LAGORIA MCCARTHY, youngest son of Eugene and Phebe Ann McCarthy, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 27 Tompkins street.

MCKENNA.—On Sunday, January 1, JOHN MCKENNA, a native of Ballinmuck, county Longford, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family and those of his brother, Francis McKenna, and his brother-in-law, Patrick Wade, and Patrick Hart and Peter Hagen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCKIERNAN.—On Sunday, January 1, ANN BRADY, wife of James McKiernan, born in the town of Pottle, parish of Drung, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 434 East Thirteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCMAHON.—On Sunday, January 1, ALICE, relict of John McMahon, of Trillick, county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 177 Degraw street, to St. Peter's church, Hicks and Warren streets, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

PEHLING.—On Sunday, January 1, HENRY HERMANN PEHLING, the beloved son of Hermann and Dorothea Pehling, aged 4 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 183 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

ROPES.—At Portchester, on Sunday, January 1, BENJAMIN G. ROPES, formerly of this city, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock. Carriages will be at the depot to meet the nine A. M. train from New York.

STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, December 31, ABBIE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Mary Stratton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 40 Livingston street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SWINN.—On Thursday, December 29, 1870, Mrs. JANE GORDON, wife of Valentine Swinn, a native of Scotland, aged 57 years.

The funeral took place on Sunday, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Miller, 248 West Seventeenth street.

[The above death was erroneously printed in our edition of Sunday, January 1, 1871.]

THURLOW.—In St. Paul, Minn., on Tuesday, December 27, MARK B. THURLOW, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, 119 Fifteenth street, South Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Eastern papers please copy.

TREANOR.—The "Month's Mind" of the late Rev. T. Treanor will be celebrated in Transfiguration church, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten o'clock. The reverend clergy and friends and parishioners are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, S. D., on Saturday, December 31, after a long and lingering illness, CORNELIUS A. VAN BRUNT, in his 45th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eighth regiment, National Guard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 85 South Third st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

VERPLANCK.—On Sunday, January 1, [illegible] BYRNES, wife of William Beekman Verplanck, of Verplanck's Point.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. Trains leave Hudson River Depot, Thirtieth street, at eight and nine A. M.

WELCKER.—On Sunday, January 1, HENRY WELCKER, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and Lodge of Antiquity No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's church, corner Broome and Elizabeth streets, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at a quarter to 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOLMSELS.—On Monday morning, January 2, after a painful illness, SIMON WOLMSELS, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 251 East Forty-eighth street, on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Congregation Schaare Hashomayim, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

NEW YORK HERALD
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXVI.............................No. 3

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—The Pantomime of Wee Willie Winkie.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—Saratoga.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rip Van Winkle.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Spectacle of the Black Crook.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—War.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—Little Jack Sheppard—Aladdin.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—Les Brigands.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Comic Vocalism, Negro Acts, &c.—Jolly Santa Claus.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE.—German Opera—Lucrezia Borgia.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, Farces, Burlesques, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricities, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—Dr. Corry's Diorama of Ireland.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels.—Holiday Pantomime, &c.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—Science and Art.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

New York, Tuesday, January 3, 1871.

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—Editorials: Leading Article, "The United States and the New Dominion—The Fisheries and the St. Lawrence Difficulties—Herald Commissioners' Reports"—Amusement Announcements.
—The War in France: Herald Special Reports from Versailles; the Proposed Bombardment Not Yet Begun—The European Congress—The British Cabinet—General European Cable Telegrams—The State Capitol—Cowardly Wife Murder by a Negro—New Year Among the Theatres—A Tragedy in Maine—Obituary—Views of the Past—Business Notices.
he Fishery Conundrum: Our Speck of War with the Dominion: Special Herald Commissioners on the Situation; They Interview Canadian Statesmen, Gloucester Fishermen and Jack Tars; the British Provincial Authorities Impeach President Grant; The Yankee Men of Built and Hook for War: Indignation and Threats of the Gloucester Boys.
ie Fishery Conundrum (continued from Sixth Page)—Minnie Davis: Accused of Arson: A Strange, Sad Story of a Young Girl's Life as Given by Herself—The Next Presidency: Intrigues for the Next Republican Nomination—Chief Justice Chase—The Coroners' Office—The Grand Call of 1871—Financial Report—Havana Weekly Market—Accident to a Hunting Party—Negroes Frozen to Death.
ws from Washington: New Year's Day at the Capital—Boots and Shoes: Failures Among Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers—Philadelphia Matters—Fires—The Papacy—Shipping Intelligence—Advertisements.

: Steamer Hornet.—She arrived at au Prince on the 18th ult. for coal, was refused her at Nassau; she ed it and sailed on the 22d; destination unknown. Will we hear from her next on iba or Spanish coast?

: Prospects of the Next Presidency pidly becoming matters of moment, and interesting to hear the views of any dual even remotely connected with the bilities of a nomination. A Herald er has just interviewed Chief Justice on that subject, but that gentleman was nely reticent as to his own chances. He the campaign will be very lively, ter.

: War.—There is no news of importance orning from the theatre of war in France. es, one of the last French strongholds Belgian border, has been occupied by ermans, and, if we may judge from the mbourg precedent, a letter to the neutral s may soon be expected from Bismarck ing that he will have to seize on Belgium ilitary necessity. It is a very suggestive at the Prussian troops seized upon the and fortresses along the Luxembourg ready, if necessary, to swoop into that before the Luxembourg note was.

Second Day of the New Year.—A jollity and conviviality, of visiting and ng, of social intercourse and of agreeerchange of good fellowship. The was pleasanter than New York has for many New Years previously, and number and variety of callers were more than usual force. In Washington the day is usually one of great brillthe morning over Mrs. Belknap's and the consequent postponement by the ent and nearly all the other officers of rnment of their usual receptions cast damper upon the festivities.

Cloud in the East.—The sun of the again clouded. New Year finds the between the Sultan of Turkey and the of Egypt still embittered. We are ed, by cable telegram that the diplo from Constantinople and Alexandria and is of a very angry character. There assertion of imperial authority on the and and the attempt to vindicate a viceindependence on the other. The other look on with anxiety, no doubt, question must be settled, and early day, by absolute definition. The of Russia is convinced of this fact and es the evolution of the problem. He is troops here and there within the limits empire. To-day we hear that his re are concentrating in Southwestern to-morrow we may be told of an army en, in some other direction. The Eme is evidently keeping his men in good fighting trim and in force and discipline—a some practice for a great military

### The United States and the New Dominion—The Fisheries and the St. Lawrence Difficulties—Herald Commissioners' Reports.

The pointed and very suggestive remarks of the President in his late annual Message to Congress, touching "the unfriendly manifestations" of her Britannic Majesty's provincials of the New Dominion towards our people in the Northeastern fisheries and in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, have brought these matters prominently into the foreground of our little unsettled balances against England. It is a little curious, too, that while at London the complaints of General Grant in the premises have been received respectfully and with promises of a careful consideration, her Majesty's provincials at Ottawa have nothing to express but the astonishment of their injured innocents at those charges of General Grant. To get at the facts in this business we recently detailed from this office a special commissioner to Ottawa, the capital of the New Dominion, and another to Gloucester, Mass., the headquarters of our Yankee fishermen, and in the reports from these special ambassadors, which we publish in this paper, we have the case on both sides, at least in regard to the fisheries.

The statesmen at Ottawa, in answer to the complaints of General Grant, put in not only a general denial, but a considerable mass of evidence and much special pleading, to show that our Canadian friends in every way, officially and unofficially, have done all that could be asked of them as neighbors and much more than is required by the letter of their treaty obligations, both in regard to privileges allowed in their fisheries and in the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Those innocent Canadians protest that "we are overwhelmed with astonishment at the language used by the President of the United States concerning us and the charges made against us." They say they have been assailed "without cause, fact or reason;" that they are "free from all offence in every particular." They show how they have stretched the fishery treaty stipulations, not against, but in favor of the Americans; how the Americans, in putting an end to the late Reciprocity Treaty, killed a good goose which laid them many golden eggs; how, in giving no notice any longer to American fishermen of the penalties attached to trespasses within the three interdicted miles from the shore, the Dominion authorities are still faithful to the law, and that, in short, the fishery complaints of General Grant are the complaints of the designing wolf against the innocent lamb.

Nor have the Canadians the remotest conception of what General Grant is driving at when he says that "a like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of the St. Lawrence." What if there are eight of the United States, "with 17,600,000 people, upon the waters" whose common outlet is that great river? Give them the absolute right of way, and how are the Americans going to navigate the Falls of Niagara and the St. Lawrence rapids? It can't be done. The Canadians have excavated those lateral canals at a cost of $17,000,000, by which alone the traffic of the great lakes can get down the St. Lawrence to the sea; and in those canals we are assured, the Americans have had, still have and will continue to have, the same privileges as the Canadians. What more would they have? Finally, the Canadians are in no particular hurry for annexation. They are getting on very well as they are. They can do without us, if we can do without them. They are not crippled with "Erie rings and unchaste courts of justice." While our greatness attracts them, the practical working of our institutions repels them; and they are "not to be dragooned into separation, or independence or annexation."

Such is the summing up of the case for the Dominion as submitted to the Herald commissioner at Ottawa. The case as made out by the American fishermen and given to the Herald commissioner at Gloucester is a different story. Those fishermen are satisfied that the Canadians are making all this fuss in order to get back their advantages in trade under the late Reciprocity Treaty. But, whatever their object, their outrages upon American fishermen are intolerable, and General Grant and General Schenck "are all right." Here we have the remonstrance of the Gloucester Board of Trade, too, endorsing General Grant and General Butler; and the details of the seizure of the American fishing vessel White Fawn; of the "outrage at Pirate Cove," and of another against certain vessels driven ashore from Halifax in a gale; and the affair in which a Gloucester fleet was driven from Prince Edward Island; and the case of another fleet hustled out of Port Mulgrave, and various other specifications given, go far to support the fishermen of Gloucester, General Butler and the complaints of the President's Message. We have also in this Gloucester statement a satisfactory explanation of the origin, and the why and the wherefore of General Butler's proposed non-intercourse act, and we see that on the Yankee fishermen's side of the question there is to be no more trifling. Those men believe that longer forbearance on their part under these petty persecutions of her Majesty's provincials will be sheer folly and cowardice, and thus General Butler is strongly intrenched in his position.

The case of the Ottawa confederate provincial government appears very smooth, very innocent, very fair and very friendly. But your cunning lawyer or professional diplomat knows how to make a very plausible case from very poor materials. We are satisfied that a man so careful in all his statements, official and unofficial, as General Grant is, has substantial reasons for the complaints of his Message touching the "unfriendly disposition" of our provincial neighbors toward us, both in reference to those Eastern fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Between the letter of the law and the spirit of the law there is often the difference that is found between the violation of the law and the fulfilment of the law. Soured by the abrogation of the late Reciprocity Treaty, we have no doubt that all her Majesty's provincials concerned have adopted a course of spiteful retaliation against American fishermen near their coasts and American traders in the St. Lawrence which is very offensive. We have no doubt that General Grant is thus fully justified by facts in the complaints of his Message, to say nothing of this very strong report from the Herald commissioner at Gloucester.

Concerning the navigation of the St. Lawrence, those seventeen million six hundred thousand of our Western people, looking to this outlet for their heavy products, must ultimately have it in common with their neighbors over the border under the common rights of annexation. This must be the final settlement. The strongest of all the forces employed against our late Southern rebellion was the Mississippi river. The idea of arresting the trade down that great highway from the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi by a foreign confederacy at any point was as absurd as would have been the attempt to turn back the river itself. So with the St. Lawrence. It is the natural highway to the sea to all the communities of its basin, on all sides of its tributary great lakes, and those indispensable St. Lawrence lateral canals are, after all, but a mere bagatelle of dollars and cents. The complaints of General Grant touching the navigation of this river, and the unfriendly dealings of our neighbors concerning the Eastern fisheries, may be adjusted, with the Alabama claims, short of annexation; yet from the very nature of things there can be, short of annexation, no satisfactory adjustment. The two peoples directly concerned must be made one before there can be any real harmony between them on these fishing or navigation rights.

As it is apparent, however, on both sides, that the time has not yet come for this ultimatum of annexation, we presume that General Schenck, our newly appointed Minister to England, will be charged with negotiations looking to a temporary settlement of these border difficulties as a sort of appendix to the Alabama claims. But, considering the troubled state of Europe and the fermentation going on in American politics and the universal revolutionary spirit of the age, the historical events of 1871 in the Old World and the New may be as astounding to all the nations as those of 1870 in Spain, France, Germany and Italy.

### Paris Not Yet Bombarded—Trochu's Tactics.

Our special despatches from Versailles, one of which we publish this morning, enable the reader to form a clear idea of the military situation before the French capital. Our correspondent, writing on the 29th ult., reports that the expected bombardment had not begun at that date. As a consequence of this dilatoriness the German troops were becoming dissatisfied. It appears, however, that the failure to bombard was due to causes which will probably protect Paris from a storm of shot and shell for some time yet. The Germans have not a sufficient number of large guns at hand, and they have been compelled to concentrate such as they have at one particular point, with the object of capturing or silencing one or more of the forts. But before they can accomplish this they must overcome obstacles which, at the present moment, appear insurmountable. Altogether our correspondent is of opinion that the French forts will give the German batteries full employment to keep them from doing much injury to the investing line. It is true that the effectiveness and calibre of the French guns have probably been overrated; but granting this, the fact remains that while the Germans may finally succeed in reducing one or more of the forts, it will only be after a severe struggle.

This exposition puts a somewhat different feature to the situation before Paris than the previous reports had given it. In addition, it appears as if all the German armies in the open field have been thrown on the defensive. Prince Frederick Charles must now passively oppose Chanzy's army, contenting himself with preventing the French from approaching too near the besieged capital. All operations in the provinces are thus suspended until Paris falls. General Von Moltke has evidently decided that the most important thing for the Germans to do is to compel Trochu to surrender. Paris is regarded as the heart of France. Strike Paris and the whole country will yield. Such is the conclusion we draw from a perusal of our correspondent's despatch.

But may not Von Moltke be somewhat disappointed in the result of his present operations before Paris? Is it not possible that he will get the city without the garrison? A despatch from Bordeaux published yesterday contains a denial that Trochu is preparing an intrenched camp around Fort Mont Valérien, his purpose being to evacuate Paris and occupy this camp. To-day it is reported from London that since the abandonment of Fort Avron by the French all the forts have been silent. This silence may be very significant. It may mean that Trochu is quietly removing his artillery, ammunition and provisions to Mont Valérien, preparatory to abandoning Paris. Such a movement would be good generalship. If, as is stated, Paris now contains provisions for the entire population and garrison for two months, the supply will enable the garrison alone to hold out for eight months longer. And, besides, with the French in possession of Mont Valérien, Paris will be actually at their mercy. In a few days, however, we shall doubtless learn what the tactics of Trochu are—whether he proposes to remain in the city and fight to the last or to abandon the place and retire to the great fortress, the shadows of whose guns fall almost across the bastions surrounding Paris.

The Indian Confederation.—The Grand Council of the tribes of the Indian Territory, held at Ockmulgee, has perfected a plan of consolidation and submitted to the people for their ratification a bill of rights and constitution for the government of the Confederation. The constitution, the main features of which are copied from the constitution of the United States, provides for three departments of government—executive, legislative and judicial—each well guarded against encroachment by other departments. The executive power is vested in a governor, whose term of office is two years. Provision is also made for a secretary, attorney general, district attorneys and marshals. The legislative power consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, and the judiciary is composed of a Supreme Court, three district courts and such inferior courts as may be provided by law. No doubt this constitution will be adopted with great unanimity, and that all the tribes outside organized States and Territories will eventually become members of the Confederation.

### The Assassination of General Prim.

The assassins who shot General Prim in the streets of Madrid on the evening of the 27th of December have attained their object, though not on the instant they fired, for the General is dead. The bullets proved fatal. Our special and very full telegraphic despatches published yesterday and to-day explain all the circumstances. The assassination was not the work of one man, but of a conspiracy, and, it is said, of an extensive and formidable one. It is a lamentable occurrence, from whatever point of view we look at it. It is a crime that nothing can justify, and in a political aspect it is, probably, a great mistake. The liberties of a people are not to be secured or established by such crimes. The sober and moral sense of the public everywhere revolts at assassination under whatever pretext or provocation it may be committed. Retribution generally follows, whether a tyrant, usurper or revolutionary reactionist be the victim, as in the case of Prim, or the people be assassinated in masses, as in the case of the slaughter of the Parisians by Louis Napoleon at his famous *coup d'état*. A reaction takes place sooner or later, and punishment in some way usually overtakes the criminals. The cause of republicanism in Spain can hardly be promoted by such a deed. At the same time it ought to warn the tyrants, monarchs and selfish intriguing statesmen that it is dangerous to attempt to sell the liberties of a nation and to dispose of the people to this or that master as cattle or chattels are sold in the market. In this enlightened age men think for themselves and aspire to self-government. In times past, in the Dark Ages, nations were transferred, as negro slaves used to be in this country, from one master to another, without a voice in the matter. But that period has passed. Prim paid the penalty for violating the rights of a people with his life. And what is to follow? What is the prospect for the new King of Spain whose reign is ushered in by such bloody work? The apparent acclamations of applause with which he was received may prove only the funeral knell of his reign. There is a powerful republican sentiment in Spain, and that unhappy country is distracted by rival monarchical factions. Amadeus has a thorny path to tread. From all accounts he is a worthy and liberal-minded young man; but royalism is fast dying out and republican principles are spreading over Europe. Whatever sympathy may be extended to him personally he cannot escape the perils by which the antagonistic sentiments of Spain and the age surround him. If he cannot reconcile the Spanish people to monarchy it would be better that he return to Italy, and not suffer himself to be a tool of royalist factions or combinations, for in that case he may become another victim of the revolution that is upheaving Europe.

### The King of Italy Leaves Rome.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel made his solemn royal entry into Rome on Saturday last, December 31. By telegram from the Holy City published in the Herald this morning we are informed that the King took his departure on Sunday, January 1, 1871, on his return to Florence. As a practical assertion of his right to rule over universal Italy the fact of the entry is no doubt quite sufficient. The visit was an uncommonly short one, however, scarcely extending to twenty-four hours. We are not told whether the King had an interview with the Pope, how or where he was lodged, or whether he retired to rest during his stay. The Roman people received him enthusiastically, and were equally demonstrative in the same good-natured tone when they bade him the "*Vale*," "*Vale*." The King made a large donation of money for charitable purposes, and also requested of the Municipal Council that the sums which it was intended should be expended in getting up festivities in his honor would be applied in the same direction. Charity, repentance and a speedy shrive by the clergy appear to have made the predominant idea of the royal mind. The conflict of modern politics was hushed near the footprints of St. Peter.

Burglars in Armed Gangs.—When burglars enter a house in a gang of six stalwart rascals, all armed with revolvers, as they did in Brooklyn on Saturday night, they evidently meant to rob at the cost of life if necessary. It would be wise, therefore, for people to be prepared for a lively defence in case their domicile is entered. No house should be without firearms, loaded and ready for action. There is no necessity for getting flurried in handling a pistol or shooting your neighbor who might mistake your house for his own, or your pet cat. Keep cool and do not miss the burglar. That's the way to punish him. The police made a sad *fiasco* of the Brooklyn affair. They allowed all the thieves to escape except one; and had not one been shot by one of his comrades in the indiscriminate firing upon the officers there would have been "nobody hurt." This circumstance, and others of a similar character, prove the declaration of the City Judge some time ago—that a burglar who enters a house at night with intent to rob enters it prepared to kill, and should be dealt with accordingly.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Fair is about drawing to a close, but the attractions appear to increase with its last hours. The attendance continues good, and the realization of the hopes of the ladies who have dedicated their noble hearts, their beauty and their untiring exertions in behalf of the orphans is likely to be accomplished. The children of our dead heroes who perished by land and sea are the wards of the nation. The ladies, and indeed our citizens generally, have patronized the fair very liberally. If there be any one who has not contributed by his purse or his presence (the former preferred), let him regard it as his first duty to visit the Armory of the Seventy-first regiment this evening, or Wednesday or Thursday, and take chances in the raffles for all the magnificent things, which are to come off on these occasions.

"The little church around the corner" bids fair to become famous and prosperous through the contemptuous reference of the unfortunate parson Sabine. It may become a big church yet. The Holiday Street theatre company, of Baltimore, on New Year's Eve subscribed a hundred dollars to purchase a Bible illustrated by Doré for presentation to Rev. Mr. Houghton, the pastor of the "little church," who was not so much above his Master as to refuse burial to even an humble play actor.

### Our Legislature of 1871 in Full Blast.

The democratic and republican Legislative caucuses were held in Albany last night. The republican caucus had a pleasant little affair among the members thereof. John H. Selkreg, of Tompkins, declared that "owing to certain circumstances, touching his personal dignity and the interests of the republican party, he absolutely declined to allow his name to be used as the republican candidate for Speaker of the House. James W. Husted, of Westchester, not having any such compunctious visitings of conscience, allowed his name to be used in that connection, and he will be balloted for accordingly. Our Albany correspondent states that this result was due to the superior strategy of the friends of Senator Fenton, who, he says, managed to keep the Conklingese out of the way when the vote was taken. This may have been a satisfactory result among the Fentonites; but how will it affect political movements in Washington, in the West and East, in our own Custom House and in the other federal offices in the State of New York? Will it not help to widen the split already opening in the republican ranks? What will Murphy say? Time will show.

In the meantime the democrats held their caucus. It was simply a happy family gathering. The slate was presented—to wit, Hitchman for Speaker, Armstrong for Clerk, Rhodes for Sergeant-at-Arms—and, without erasing a name, without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t," the programme as before prepared was adopted, and the music of our democratic Legislature of 1871 will be so attuned, and the orchestra play accordingly.

Now, let us have a short, sharp and decisive Legislature. Make a short session. Keep down taxes, institute moral, religious and canal reforms, and the democratic leaders in the New York Legislature this year, rural and local, assisted by the inspiration of Tammany Hall, will leave a splendid record wherewith to enter the Presidential campaign of 1872.

### The Staff Officers of the Navy—What They Want and What They May Get.

The course of the Herald regarding the resolution of Mr. Logan, whereby it is proposed to abolish the grades of admiral and vice admiral in our navy, does not suit a majority of the staff officers in that branch of our public service. Those gentlemen consider that everything must yield to their wishes and everybody espouse their cause. The President, Congress, the Navy Department, the entire press of the county, all must think as they think, all must aid them in carrying out their views—their one great object—and that is, to prevent Vice Admiral D. D. Porter's promotion. They would do anything to accomplish this; they would shrink at nothing whereby their fond hope of defeating his confirmation would be realized, and they gnash their teeth when they hear of any move that opposes their wishes, any voice that is raised to defend the man against whom they have an enmity almost deadly. Fond as they all are of rank, devoted as they are to gold lace and embroidery, they would, we verily believe, sacrifice it all for the time being if they could only succeed in defeating the Admiral's confirmation in the Senate and in passing the bill for the abolition of the grade.

This difference of opinion between the staff and line officers has been, and will continue to be, most unfortunate for the naval service; it has made enemies of friends; it has broken up many an old association, and has brought about a feeling of bitterness that will effectually destroy that harmony which should always exist among the officers of a man-of-war. It is in a measure destructive of discipline; it clogs the wheels of the routine of the service; it sets a bad example to the crew; in fact it creates a world of mischief and destroys the efficiency of a ship almost as much as the loss of half her battery, or the partial derangement of her machinery; and yet it still goes on, growing worse and worse every day, until there is no telling where the trouble will end or what the result of it will be.

There is, however, another point we must touch upon. Among many of those staff officers the feeling against the Vice Admiral is so strong that they in conversation frequently forget themselves and allow their tongues to run unbridled. They forget that he is the highest officer of the naval service—their superior officer—and that by being guilty of disrespect to him they render themselves liable to be reported, to have charges preferred against them and to be tried by a court martial, the result of which might very materially affect their standing in the service, if it did not entirely deprive them of assimilated or any other rank. We give them this hint as a gentle warning to beware, and not to go too far. They should not compromise their official positions. If they hate, let them carry out their hatred by other means than the mouth. If they wish to injure their superior in rank, use other measures than mere words; the latter will never do harm, except to themselves, by exposing the true reason of their dislikes, which are personal motives, and not any desire or belief on their part that the country or naval service will be benefited by the change they desire to have made. We still hope that their wishes will not be gratified—that the Senate will see through their designs and decline to further them. Let them discover that they are not, as they now suppose themselves to be, all powerful, and it will do more to heal the sore between the staff and line officers than any other remedy that can be devised. They will have found their level, and, like good fellows as they are, will be content to keep it.

Capture of Montevideo.—News from Rio Janeiro via London informs us that Montevideo had been taken by the insurgents by surprise. So far, so good; but how long will it be before the insurgents, becoming the power in the land, will be in turn besieged and themselves taken by surprise?

The Story of Minnie Davis, the girl who tried to hang herself in a Tombs cell on Christmas night, as reported from her own words in another column, is an old story of misery that the cold world too often laughs at and disbelieves. In this, the universal season of charity, it is not too much to ask that we believe the story as she tells it.

### The Theatres.

It is a recognized fact that the residents and sojourners in New York form a theatre-going population as numerous, as eager and in some respects as critical as that of any great European city. It must also be admitted that during the present season our New York theatres offer extraordinary attractions. Although such stars of first magnitude as Rachel, Ristori, Seebach, Janauschek, Dawison and Fechter are not now illuminating our dramatic firmament, these have all successively shone here, and Marie Seebach will reappear on January 10 at the Stadt theatre. Janauschek will also soon be here again.

Booth will return and assume the *rôle* of Richelieu as soon as Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" shall have completed its run of one hundred and fifty nights. Meanwhile the public has a precious opportunity of enjoying at Booth's theatre the last week of this masterpiece of acting. Whatever deviations from Washington Irving's fascinating legend of "Sleepy Hollow" may have at first exposed Boucicault's version of it to justifiable criticism, they have gradually been either eliminated by Mr. Jefferson himself or so modified by him as to enhance the marvellous dramatic effects of the performance. It has grown, as it were, into an indestructible "thing of beauty and a joy forever." A young lady, whose first effort in theatrical criticism does equal credit to her heart and head, recently said of Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle:—"As long as memory exists it must reproduce it from beginning to end; a thing of light and color and music and grace; an epitome of the tenderest and loftiest sentiment; an 'abstract and brief chronicle' of our complex human nature; 'the still, sad music of humanity.'" What she says of Jefferson in this *rôle* is true. "The actor is not there; he has thrown off his own mind and clothed himself in the very essence of his character, mind and body. It is not an assumption, but a transformation." To enable the spectators to see thought and study in a glance which seems careless, intellect back of an apparently impromptu gesture, keen knowledge of character in a fleeting word or phrase, subtle power of comprehension in the tones of the voice and mind and reflection in what seems entirely spontaneous and superficial action, is the highest art of the actor, and this is fully attained by Joseph Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle.

At Wallack's, after a most successful revival of legitimate comedy by the production of "The Heir at Law," "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "The Serious Family" and "The Rivals," we are promised to-night the last new play of Robertson, "War," which will doubtless assemble at this theatre the fashionable, appreciative and critical audience always to be found there on an opening night. The plot of this piece has already been made familiar to most London and New York playgoers. Its title would seem to promise much military show and pageantry. Such, however, is not the case. It is one of those sweet and life-like home stories for which Robertson is so well known and in the treatment of which he excels. There is just scope enough in the course of the story to give the stage manager and the scenic artist a fine opportunity for some of those picturesque and yet realistic effects peculiar to the Wallack stage. With such qualities, and with a cast including the names of Brougham, Gilbert, Fisher, Clarke and Madeline Henriques, it would be safe to predict for "War" an encouraging success.

The brilliant success of Mr. Howard's "Saratoga," an auspicious introduction upon our stage of "*folies dramatiques*" such as, in happier times, delighted the Parisians, nightly crowds Daly's theatre. Mlle. Aimée has added her own attractions to those of Mlle. Silly and Mlle. Montaland in securing the success of "Les Brigands" at the Grand Opera House. The spectacular magnificence of the "Black Crook" and the almost superhuman and yet strictly artistic feats of the Majiltons draw immense crowds at Niblo's. The Circus is thronged by enthusiastic juvenile witnesses of its holiday spectacles. Fox and "Wee Willie Winkie" have rushed on beyond their hundredth night at the Olympic. The English blondes are a permanent attraction at Wood's. "Aladdin" shines at Lina Edwin's, and "It's a Go" is promised there. Dan Bryant's gay little theatre has become a most popular resort. For the special attractions there and at the Bowery, the Globe, the Comique, the San Francisco Minstrels and Tony Pastor's, as well as at Mrs. Conway's, in Brooklyn, the reader may consult our advertising columns in full confidence of finding something to suit every taste and mood.

A brief season of Italian opera will begin this week at the Fourteenth Street theatre. Finally, the admirable Shakspearian readings of Miss Glyn, at Steinway Hall, would alone suffice to show how richly New York is at present provided with entertainment for a population so fond as ours of all that pertains to the drama.

## "A GUN IS DANGEROUS."

### The "Old Saw" Exemplified—A Melancholy Shooting Accident.

A shooting casualty, resulting in the death of a young man named William Mallows, occurred in the boarding house No. 41 Jay street about half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning. It appears that deceased, John F. Wrigley and several other persons were amusing themselves with a breech-loading rifle, none of the chambers of which were thought to be loaded. Wrigley snapped the weapon several times without result, but at last it exploded, the ball taking effect in the right eye of Mallows, passing entirely through his head and escaping from the blinds and glass of a front window into the street without doing further harm. Mallows after gasping a few times expired without uttering a word. Wrigley was nearly frantic in consequence of the accident, as he and deceased were firm friends, and had arranged to make New Year's calls together. Coroner Keenan was called and proceeded to make an investigation, which showed most clearly that the shooting was accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was twenty-three years of age, a native of England, and by occupation a machinist.

## DISASTER TO THE JERSEY CITY WATER WORKS AT BELLEVILLE.

The water which supplies the people of Jersey City and Hoboken is brought from the Passaic river, at Belleville, a distance of eight miles. On Saturday last, about six o'clock P. M., the stand pipe through which the water is forced from the river to a height of [illegible] feet fell with a terrible crash, and so great was the damage that it will be many weeks before it can be repaired. On the top of this pipe is a reservoir, about ten feet across, to catch what water was forced above the pipe. In this reservoir the water had been freezing for several days, and as it gathered the weight was more than the pipe could bear, and the fall was inevitable. The loss is estimated to be fully $15,000. The supply of water till the pipe is replaced will be very small, as the engine can only force a stream through the old pipes now standing at three strokes per minute to nine strokes per minute through the destroyed pipe. The works are owned by Jersey City.

# FRANCE.

## Herald Special Report from Versailles.

### The Proposed Bombardment Not Yet Begun.

### German Wrath at the Continued Inactivity.

### Not Enough Big Guns to Damage Paris.

### Impending Tremendous Effort to Capture Some of the Forts.

### Paris Depressed by the Evacuation of Mont Avron.

### MEZIERES OCCUPIED BY THE PRUSSIANS

### Continued Success of the French Advance Towards the Rhine.

### German and French Soldiers Frozen to Death.

## THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

### Nothing Doing—Army Dissatisfaction—Not Enough Big Guns—Obstacles Before the Germans—Their Chances—Prince Frederick Charles on the Defensive—Slow Work.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

I have received later despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles, dated December 28 and 29, from which I extract the following intelligence of the military situation before Paris:—

NOTHING DOING.

Your correspondent writes:—The German troops surrounding Paris are daily becoming more dissatisfied. Nothing has yet been done to hasten the siege, although I am disposed to believe from information of a trustworthy character furnished me that the military authorities have resolved to begin active operations without delay.

NOT ENOUGH BIG GUNS.

I know that the Germans have got at hand guns and projectiles heavy enough to send the latter clear into Paris, but the difficulty is that they are too few to be employed with any effect. Within the past few days all the guns of heavy calibre have been brought to a particular point and mounted in the investing works. The object of this is to concentrate their fire and endeavor to destroy one or two of the forts. It is also certain that a tremendous effort will be made to capture these forts.

OBSTACLES BEFORE THE GERMANS.

I have already told you in previous letters of the difficult nature of the country about Meudon and Clamart and between forts Vanvres and Montrouge, although the Germans are closer to Paris at this part of the line than at any other. These obstacles have been made really insurmountable by the French force, which recently tried to cut its way through the investing army. In addition Fort Mont Valerien has been greatly strengthened by formidable advanced works, and the same must be said of forts Issy, Ivry and Bicetre, the latter three of which are on the south side of Paris.

THE GERMAN CHANCES.

I do not exaggerate the situation when I state that to keep these forts from doing a great deal of damage to the besiegers full employment will be afforded the German batteries: even the small guns will have to be brought to bear upon them. At the same time it is probable that the effectiveness of the French artillery has been overrated. Knowing, as every person familiar with the manufacture of cannon must know, the difficulty experienced in casting big guns sound and safe, it is hardly to be expected that those recently cast in Paris can be of the very best. Hence it is possible that by concentrating their fire the Germans may succeed in capturing or silencing one or more of the forts.

NO BOMBARDMENT YET.

Writing under date of the 29th your correspondent says:—Notwithstanding that the programme of yesterday was for the bombardment to begin forthwith, it has not come off as soon as was expected, nor do I think it likely to begin to-day.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, commanding the right wing of Prince Frederick Charles' army, has been here, and Prince Albrecht, commanding the cavalry, is expected. The object of these visits was and is to have consultations with General Von Moltke. Thus far the result of the deliberations appears to be that the army of Prince Frederick Charles will content itself with simply keeping the French from advancing on Paris. All the German troops outside the investing camp are to remain on the defensive till reinforcements, now on the way, arrive from Germany.

SLOW WORK.

The siege guns and ammunition arrive slowly, notwithstanding the almost superhuman energy displayed by the military authorities to forward them.

### Paris to be Bombarded Till Peace or Capitulation.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin telegraphs this evening (January 2) that it has been determined at Versailles to continue the bombardment until peace has been declared or Paris capitulates.

### Paris Depressed—The Forts Silent—Malmaison Destroyed—A Political Fizzle.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The evacuation of the position before Avron [illegible] causes much depression in Paris.

THE FORTS [illegible].

The French have [illegible] further advance [illegible] east of Paris since the evacuation of Mont Avron, and the forts around Paris are silent.

MALMAISON DESTROYED.

It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mount Valerien and is destroyed.

A POLITICAL FIZZLE.

A meeting of the Mayors of Paris was [illegible] week to censure the government for inactivity, but it proved a failure.

## MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

### Mezieres Occupied—French Repulse Near Vendome—Captures Near Arras—Naval Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

Mezieres has been occupied by the Germans.

A CONTEST NEAR ORLEANS.

A despatch from Darmstadt dated to-day states that Prince Louis of Hesse telegraphs to the government that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

FRENCH REPULSE NEAR VENDOME.

The Twentieth Prussian division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Vendome, capturing some guns.

CAPTURES NEAR ARRAS.

In an engagement near Arras 175 French infantry were taken prisoners.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The French iron-clad Guyenne has been ordered to leave Queenstown.

A Prussian corvette is hovering off Dungarvon.

### Cold Weather—Soldiers Frozen to Death—Prussians Driven Out of Gray—Gambetta on Freedom of Speech—Prussian Inhumanity.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2, 1871.

The weather is extremely cold. The rivers are frozen. The troops suffer terribly. Many Prussian and French soldiers have frozen to death.

THE PRUSSIANS DRIVEN OUT OF GRAY.

A despatch from Besancon, dated January 1, states that the Germans evacuated the town of Gray after a severe combat with the Francs-tireur, under Colonel Borras. The Prussian losses were heavy; ours were small.

GAMBETTA ON FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

Minister Gambetta, in his address yesterday at the Prefecture, said the government was bound to the defence of the country, but it was mortal. We must not confound the republic with persons who had been forced by events to assume power. These men, when invasion had been repelled, would resign, and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be accorded to the expression of opinion. All speech must be as free as thought, but language engendering action hostile to the government would be repressed with energy.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

Accounts from the invaded districts show that the most inhuman atrocities are committed by the enemy without provocation.

# THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

### Will or Can the Assemblage Meet?—What is Said in the Clubs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

As you have already been informed briefly by cable telegram from this city the plan of holding a European Conference on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of Paris, so far as it relates to the navigation of the Black Sea, has been postponed.

It is said that this action has been taken with the view of permitting time for M. Jules Favre's messengers, bringing instructions from France, and also for some of the other plenipotentiaries, to arrive.

I must repeat again that very many probabilities of difficulties in the way of an assemblage present already, and that the possibility is that the Congress will never be held.

# THE BRITISH CABINET.

### Ministerial Reconstruction Under Premier Gladstone.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1872.

Premier Gladstone's Cabinet has been reconstructed, or, as it is termed in some of the city clubs, reformed, just as I have predicted in my late despatches to the HERALD.

The Right Honorable Chichester Fortescue takes the Presidency of the Board of Trade; the Marquis of Hartington goes to Ireland as Chief Secretary. The Postmaster General, in place of the Marquis of Hartington, has not been named yet. The last named officer will have a seat in the Cabinet in future.

### Ministerial Declaration and National Profession.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford to-day, eulogized Mr. Bright for his services to the country. He refuted the reports of the inefficiency of the army, and contrasted the armaments of England, Prussia and the United States. The present government, he declared, "was resolved to transmit to its successors an unsullied inheritance and to uphold the honor of England and their Queen."

### Premier Gladstone and His Constituents.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

A petition has been numerously signed at Greenwich calling upon Mr. Gladstone to resign his representation of the borough. The address gives as reasons why he should resign "the destruction of trade through a parsimonious economy, the silence in the dockyards—a fact of which Russia seems cognizant—and his suicidal apathy amidst the terrible complication of European questions and the aggressions of Prussia."

# EGYPT.

### The Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt in Difficulty.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

Telegraphic advices from Constantinople, which have just been received here, represent that ill feeling prevails again between his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt with reference to the old point of dispute—the claim of allegiance in the one and the position and duty, or independence, of the other.

# RUSSIA.

### Military Movements and Army Concentrations.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The activity which has been noticeable in the War Department of St. Petersburg for some time past is maintained.

Troops are marching and countermarching. Large bodies of soldiers are concentrating in Southwestern Russia.

# PRIM'S MURDER.

## The Death of the Marshal Announced to the People in Madrid.

### Intense Excitement—Amputation of His Wounded Arm of No Avail—The Soldier Calm and Resigned — His Latest Words and Loyalist Anxiety.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

I received special telegram despatches from Madrid, for the HERALD, at an early hour this morning.

I forward the contents of the advices to New York by the cable thus:—The fact of the death of Marshal Prim in consequence of the effects of the wounds which he received at the hands of a band of assassins has intensified the excitement which prevailed in the Spanish capital from the moment after the news of the commission of the fearful deed was made known.

AMPUTATION AND MORTIFICATION.

As I have already stated, violent inflammation set in around the wounds almost immediately after their infliction. Gangrene was threatened. The surgeons took decisive action; but even the amputation of the General's arm, which was performed, could not save his life.

CONSCIOUS, RESIGNED AND LOYAL.

Marshal Prim retained his consciousness and the complete possession of his mental faculties almost to the very latest moment of his life.

When he was solemnly informed and made aware of the rapid approach of the termination of his life he received the intelligence calmly and with resignation. He bade adieu to the friends who stood around his bed, and in his very latest utterances expressed, as he himself said, "much anxiety for the safety of the King of the Spaniards."

VIGILANCE OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The government authorities still entertain great apprehension of a popular outbreak, particularly in Madrid. The officials are active in their endeavors to allay the existing excitement.

### In Memoriam—"Deserved Well of His Country."

MADRID, Dec. 31, 1870.

The Spanish Cortes assembled in session this evening. It was a solemn, serious occasion. Party violence was laid aside for the moment.

Prim's death was officially announced to the alarmed legislators. The fact was received in solemn silence.

Immediately afterwards the Cortes adopted a resolution "in honor of the memory of General Prim." It declares "that the deceased deserved well of his country," and places his family under the protection of the nation.

### The Centre of Order.

MADRID, Dec. 31, 1870.

The Cortes during its session to-day, after its action *in memoriam* honor of General Prim, passed also a vote of confidence in the government.

## AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

### Official Reports from Madrid to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The official despatch announcing the death of General Prim is dated Madrid yesterday and was received here yesterday afternoon.

It mentioned that General Prim died at eleven o'clock Saturday morning.

A second despatch to the Spanish Minister of the same date mentions that the Cortes had passed a resolution of confidence in the new government, and that it has been decided to inscribe the name of General Prim in the Hall of the Cortes and that the State shall provide for his wife and children.

The death of Prim creates a profound impression throughout the kingdom.

The same official advices report that the new King is meeting with great enthusiasm on his route.

# ENGLAND.

### The North American Fisheries Question—Explanation from Prussia—Ice in the Thames.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The report which has been circulated here and telegraphed by cable to America, to the effect that her Majesty's government was about to appoint a royal commission to journey to Washington, in order to inquire into and settle the North American fisheries dispute with the United States, is pronounced to be untrue in very well informed circles.

The Prussian government explains the sinking of the British colliers in the Seine by stating they were fired at to bring them to.

The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

### New Year's Reception of the Empress Eugenie—Her Majesty's Guests.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Empress Eugénie gave a reception on New Year's Day to the French exiles.

Among the guests were the Duke de Persigny, the Marquis de la Valette, M. Rouher and many other distinguished men of the empire.

### Safety of the Steamship Virginia—Signalled Off Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The steamship Virginia, some time over due from New York, has been signalled off the Irish coast.

# AUSTRIA.

### Death of a Field Marshal.

VIENNA, Jan. 2, 1871.

Field Marshal Moering, of the Austrian army, died to-day.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

### Change in the Brazilian Cabinet.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 7th ult. have been received. The Brazilian Minister of Agriculture had resigned and his portfolio entrusted *pro tem.* to the Minister of State.

### Capture of Montevideo by the Insurgents.

LONDON, Jan. 2, 1871.

The insurgents in Uruguay had taken the city of Montevideo by surprise.

# HAVANA.

### Return of an Ex-President to Mexico.

HAVANA, Jan. 2, 1871.

Zuloaga, the ex-President of Mexico, and for many years banished from that country, and residing here, returns to Mexico in a few days under the benefit of the recent amnesty.

# EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 2—5 P. M.—[illegible]

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 2—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—[illegible]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 2—[illegible]

# THE KING AND THE POPE.

### His Majesty the King of Italy in Rome—Charity and Good Feeling Towards the People—Taking Leave.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Jan. 2, 1871.

The King of Italy arrived here at four this morning and reviewed an enthusiastic torchlight reception at the railway station. He lodged at the Quirinal Palace. At ten o'clock he visited the Museum and a number of public places in the city and was saluted by the populace. He left again on the first train and reviewed a reception at Florence.

### Farewell.

ROME, Jan. 1, 1871.

His Majesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy took his departure from the Holy City on his return to Florence to-day. He left the city amid enthusiastic demonstrations of respect on the part of the inhabitants.

The King entered Rome on Saturday, the 31st of December. He enjoyed a most flattering reception at the moment; but, as will be seen to-day, remained scarcely twenty-four hours among his new subjects.

CHARITY.

Previous to his departure from Rome the King made a donation of 200,000 lire for charitable purposes, and begged the municipality to devote to a similar object the sums intended to defray the expenses of the festivities on the occasion of his visit.

### General Sheridan's Reception.

ROME, Jan. 2, 1871.

Major General Sheridan had a grand reception here last night.

### The Visitation of the Flood.

ROME, Dec. 31, 1870.

Rome has been visited by the severest flood known since 1530, causing an immense loss of property. The rain lasted forty-eight hours. The lower city is entirely submerged and the Florence Railway is interrupted.

# OBITUARY.

### Saverio Mercadante.

A cable telegram announces the death of this eminent musical composer. He was born at Altamura, in Italy, in 1798, and was consequently in the seventy-third year of his age at the time of his death. While a boy of twelve years he entered the Musical College of St. Sebastian at Naples, where he became so skilled in the use of the violin and flute that he was soon made a *chef d'orchestre*. Encouraged, however, by the advice of the director of the opera, Zingarelli, who held a high opinion of his musical talents, Mercadante turned his attention to dramatic compositions, and in 1819 produced at the San Carlo theatre his first opera, entitled "L'Apothéose d'Hercule," which he followed during the same year by an *opéra bouffe*, called "Violenza e Costanza." In 1820 his "Anacréon à Samos" appeared and met with complete success, establishing the reputation of the young composer.

The musical career of Mercadante was, however, a checkered one on the whole. It presented alternations of great successes and great failures. At Rome his *opéra bouffe* "Il Geloso Ravedito" and "Scipion à Carthage" succeeded, but his "Marie Stuart" utterly failed at Bologne in 1821. At Milan his best work, "Elisa e Claudio," met with great success, and Mercadante was instantly declared by the critics equal to Rossini—but he did not fulfil the public expectation, and soon after, at Venice, Mantua, Milan and Turin, experienced a series of disheartening failures. Subsequently he regained something of his popularity in Italy and Spain. His opera "La Rappresaglia" was received with great applause in Cadiz and Naples in 1829. He also contributed to the success of the Serment ("Il Giuramento"), his opera being considered the best presented at the theatre.

In 1836 Mercadante went to Paris, where he produced "Les Brigands" at the Italian theatre. In spite of the efforts of Rubini, Lablache, Tamberini and Grisi it failed. But the subsequent production of "Les Deux Illustres Rivaux," by the grandeur and vigor of style of the opera, gave him a great reputation in the French capital. The piece obtained a brilliant success. In 1842 his "Vestale," produced in Paris, was coldly received, notwithstanding it contained some fine parts. In 1833 Mercadante was appointed *maître de chapelle* of Novara, and in 1840 obtained the position of Director of the Conservatory of Naples. In 1856 he was elected honorary member of the Institute of France in place of Canma, deceased.

We have been able to mention but a few of Mercadante's operas. There are numerous others which met with the same measure of success recorded of those named—some being applauded, others coldly received. His "Andronico," "Didone," "La Nitocri," "Zaira," "Il Pelagio," &c., were all doomed to end a temporary life. The music of Mercadante is, in general, easy, graceful and natural, and the melody full of sentiment, but it lacks in originality and profundity. The deceased artist composed with great rapidity, seeming to rest his chances for success more upon the number than upon the perfection of his works. He was, however, undoubtedly an artist of eminence, and there is much music in his writings which will long survive him.

# A TRAGEDY DOWN IN MAINE.

### An Altercation Between a "Respectable Citizen" and a Colored Man—The Latter Sent to His Long Home and the Assassin Still Allowed His Freedom.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

Particulars have been received here of a tragedy which occurred in Winthrop, Me., on Thursday last, by which a colored man named George Page lost his life at the hands of a white man named Increase E. Watson. The scene of the occurrence was at the agricultural works of Luther Whitman, in Winthrop village. Both parties were employed at the works, in different departments, and no previous difficulty of any kind had ever transpired between them. Page, who was killed, was twenty-three years of age. He came to Winthrop several years since as a freed slave from the South, and has always borne a good character as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen. Mr. Watson, who struck the fatal blow, is well known in Winthrop, and has always been esteemed and respected. About eight o'clock on Thursday morning Page came into the part of the shop where Watson was at work, and where he had an oversight of the work, after some fire-wood for the foundry. He took up a piece of wood that Watson had sawed out for wheelbarrow hubs, and said that would be a good piece to saw for fire-wood. Watson told him not to saw it, as he had saved it for wheelbarrows. Page said, "I will saw it up if I've a mind to." An altercation followed, Watson telling him repeatedly that he should not saw it up, closing with the expression, "G—d d—n you, you shan't saw it!" slipped the belt, and started off from the saw in another direction. On returning to the saw Page followed him and struck him with his fist in the back, and kicked him. Watson turned round and Page clinched him and threw him on to the saw table, both falling side by side, and came off on to the floor, Page uppermost. Page was choking Watson, when Mr. James Nickles, a workman in the shop, took him off. The anger of both parties then seemed to subside for a few moments, when conversation again commenced between them. Watson picked up a hard wood stick, the handle or part of the side frame of a wheelbarrow, and advanced towards Page, who seized a steel cut bar and swung it over his shoulder, as though he was going to strike Watson. A Mr. Wood took it out of his hands, and Page turned and struck Mr. Wood in the eye with his fist. Just as Page was turning Watson struck him with the piece of hard wood, knocked him down, left him and returned to the saw. The workmen took hold of Page and shook him, and noticed that he breathed. They supposed he would come to again. As he did not, the other workmen in the shop were told what had happened. He lay in an unconscious state about half an hour, when he was taken to a house and Dr. A. T. Snow called. He did not speak in the shop after he was struck. A contusion was found on the [illegible] of the left arm, about three inches from the wrist joint; also a little scratch on the angle of the lower jaw on the left side of the face, a slight scratch on the lobe of the ear, same side, and a little blood which came from the internal part of the ear. These were all the wounds or contusions that were found about him. He came to his death in consequence of an injury and [illegible] between six and seven o'clock. There is a good deal of [illegible] Page's death. His head [illegible] scalp, but there is no [illegible] the opinion that he [illegible] at all. Mr. Watson has [illegible] himself up voluntarily to the [illegible] arrest.

### THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL DISASTER.

RICHMOND, Jan. 2, 1871.

The [illegible] Spottswood Hotel [illegible]

# MURDER.

## A Cowardly Wife Murder by a Negro.

### He Kills Her with a Carving Knife—The Scene Witnessed by the Son of the Dead Woman—The Murderer at Large—A Full Statement by the Boy.

A little colored boy came running to an officer of the Twenty-eighth precinct, patrolling in King street, near Varick, between ten and eleven o'clock last night, and stated that his mother was being murdered by his stepfather in the basement of 250 West Houston street. The officer hurried to the spot and found the woman lying upon the floor in

A POOL OF BLOOD,

with which her garments were saturated, and her head resting upon a low wooden stool. While the boy bathed the head of his mother with water the officer searched the premises, but could find no traces of the murderer—who had escaped—save a hat which he had worn, and which lay upon the floor. Some white women in an adjacent house stated they had seen the man run out of the house, through the area and into the street.

THE WOMAN NEVER SPOKE

after the arrival of the officer and her boy and died within half an hour. A general alarm and description of the murderer was at once telegraphed to all the station houses, and the boy went with the officer to the Twenty-eighth precinct station. Here at a late hour he was interviewed by a HERALD reporter, and in an unusually intelligent and graphic manner he related the incidents of the tragedy. His name is Henry Tynderbrooke, and he is only twelve years of age. His father died when he was very young, and some seven years ago his mother, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., and whose name is Margaret, married the man who last night murdered her and whose name is Abram Jones. By this man she had one child, a girl, now two years old. They lived sometime since in Greene street, where his mother had a laundry, and moved but recently to the basement in Houston street. Jones has for some time been intimate with a woman of whom his wife was jealous, and this has been the cause of frequent quarrels. About three months ago Jones was

SENT TO THE ISLAND

for ill treating his wife and it seems that in addition to his other faults he is a confirmed drunkard. A month ago he was discharged from the Penitentiary and came to live with his wife, who did washing and ironing by day's work, in the laundry over basement, and he followed the occupation of a longshoreman. He had before been a driver for Carner & Co., a dry goods house in Franklin street. Yesterday morning Jones took twelve drinks before breakfast and then went with another colored man named Hunt and two associates to a place

IN THE NEXT ALLY,

where they remained till late in the afternoon playing cards; his mother went frequently to call him, and they quarrelled, till finally the husband returned at three o'clock P. M., and soon after went to sleep; the boy then went to Thirtieth street to see his uncle, and came home again at eight o'clock in the evening; his mother told him when he came in that she and Abram had "made up." She then put on her things, and accompanied by her husband, went out to visit a Mrs. Cooper, in Varick street. They came back late, probably about ten o'clock. He could not tell the exact hour, as

THE CLOCK HAD STOPPED.

Soon after they came in the man wanted to go out again; but the woman followed him to the area and insisted that he should come back and stay. In the quarrel Jones, who is a powerful man, caught and choked her. She told him they would make him a hot whiskey punch if he would come back, and finally he consented. When they came back into the house Margaret went to the cupboard to get the sugar bowl. It was on the third shelf from the bottom, and as she stooped down to get it the husband stole behind her, reached over her head and

CAUGHT A CARVING KNIFE

from the top shelf; then, before she knew of his proximity to her, bent over and with great force made a thrust at her waist. The boy thought the knife entered her leg, but it penetrated the groin and caused her death within half an hour. Without screaming or attracting notice in any way the boy escaped and ran towards the station house, but before reaching it met the officer on post, as above stated. Diligent search has been made for the murderer, but up to midnight he had not been arrested. Escape, however, under the circumstances, is almost impossible.

# NEW YEAR AMONG THE THEATRES.

At the Fifth Avenue theatre Mr. Daly received numerous calls, both afternoon and evening, for seats to witness the comic sensation of the year, "Saratoga," which seems to have taken a strong hold on the public.

Wallack's beautiful temple of the drama was also favored by many hundred callers, who came to pay their respects to "The Rivals" for the last time, and went away promising to come themselves, with all their friends, to-night to see Robertson's new play, "War," which will be produced for the first time in this city.

"Rip" had a grand levee at Booth's, afternoon and evening, and welcomed his visitors with "Here's your good healths and that of your families, and hopin' you may live long and prosper."

Lina Edwin set out before her callers at her elegant little bandbox theatre a new comedy, "Kind to a Fault," and the delectable burlesque, "Aladdin." The fair hostess was assisted by Miss Taylor, Miss Howitt, Miss Galton, Miss Lewis and Messrs. Leffingwell, Hall, Eberle, Whiffen, Josephs and Morris.

There was a gay, merry party, and a numerous one, too, at "We Willie Winkie's" reception at the Olympic. The chalked face of Fox became actually radiant with fun and mischief, and he perpetrated new and unheard of tricks on the poor pantaloon.

But of all theatrical receptions that of the centipedal "Black Crook" was the largest. Some came to hear the music, other some to see the red fire and tinsel, others to pay their respects to the demons and mermaids, a few to "bouquet" Zimmerman's don, and the the greater number to see the girls.

Aimée, Silly and Thal, a charming trio of brigands, received at the Grand Opera House in "Fra Diavolo" toilets, and treated callers to a choice dish of Offenbach.

"All the world's a stage," and the Globe has a very choice article in that line. Josh Hart, the well known manager, treated his friends to "A Morning with Judge Dowling," in which he personated a criminal lawyer of renown. Five new artists have been added to the company.

Messrs. Butler and Gilmore, faultlessly attired in full evening costume, welcomed several hundred friends at the Comique, and provided them with "Sights in the City" and a hundred other dramatic and musical tidbits.

Johnny Thompson and "The Forty-Thieves" were "on hand" at Wood's, and the blondes received their admirers with a perfect mitrailleuse battery of smiles.

The children went in crowds to pay their respects to Mr. Lent, of the Circus, and were introduced to sixty charming little ones, who appeared in the grand holiday spectacle, "Cinderella."

There was a rare time at the Bowery yesterday and the "boys" were out in all their glory. Frank Drew, the eminent comedian, made his first appearance, the Leopolds, brother and sister, made terrific jumps through the air, and on the bill of fare were eight plays. They are probably playing there yet.

Tony Pastor, with an inimitable smile illumining his Apollo-like countenance and a field marshal's uniform enveloping his classic form, set before his numerous callers a "Black Sheep" in the form of a right jolly pantomime.

The dusky faces at Bryant's were redolent of humor as the seemingly endless line of callers passed in. Dan was called upon for a speech, but excused himself on the plea that he was appointed special detective to watch the "Brigands."

Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus had considerable trouble in shaking hands with their numerous friends at the San Francisco Minstrels. They were attired as "Brigands."

Mrs. F. B. Conway, the pet of the Brooklyn public, had a splendid reception at the Park, and was assisted by Miss "Fernande."

Mme. Mina Geary-Fitzpatrick received at Apollo Hall, in "Ireland in Shade and Sunshine."

Welch, Hughes & White's Minstrels received at the Brooklyn Opera House, and recommended their callers to "Carry the News to Mary."

Hooley was assisted by Kelly and Leon and was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Oliver Doud Byron, the rising young American actor, opened last night at the Holliday, Baltimore, in "Across the Continent." He receives $1,000 for the week at that theatre.

### PAYMENT OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COUPONS.

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

There was [illegible] here to-day in regard to the payment of the Union Pacific Railroad coupons, a rumor having gone abroad that the reported failure of the Ames [illegible] would create discredit in the [illegible] of that trans-continental road [illegible]. The office of the company, contrary to expectation, was filled early in the morning by the [illegible] for their coupons, and [illegible] of dollars in gold were disbursed [illegible] from New York [illegible] in gold.

# THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The Republican Caucus—Mr. Heusted Nominated for Speaker—Success of the Fentonites—Prospect of a Lively Rumpus Over Cary's Seat.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1871.

The republican caucus met in the Senate chamber at seven o'clock this evening, and, on motion of Mr. Heusted, Mr. Dewitt C. Littlejohn was elected chairman.

Mr. GLEASON, of St. Lawrence, moved that an informal ballot be taken for the election of the officers of the House.

The motion had no sooner been adopted than Mr. SELKREG, of Tompkins, rose from his seat, looking pale and anxious, and said:—

Before a vote for Speaker is taken I desire to say that, owing to certain circumstances which have occurred, not only personal to myself, but touching the interests of the republican party and my own dignity, I absolutely decline to allow my name to be used as a candidate.

The informal vote was then reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. SCRIBNER, Mr. Heusted was nominated for Speaker, and was unanimously chosen.

This result was due to the superior strategy of the Fentonites, who managed by some means to make the most prominent Conkling men keep out of the way when the vote was taken. Besides, the canvassing during the afternoon showed the Selkreg party were destined to a bad defeat, and instructions from New York, it is said, forced the malcontents to fall into line for Heusted to save appearances if they had to face the music in the long run. The feud between the factions, however, is not by any means ended by this forced truce, and it is certain to break out during the session. The Fenton men are very jubilant over their success.

After Heusted's nomination had been made unanimous, William G. Weed, of Albany, was nominated for Clerk; William Atkinson, of New York, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Theo. L Pool, of Onondaga, Chief Doorkeeper.

Messrs. Gleason, Selkreg, Beamis and Alvord were then selected as a committee to call future caucuses.

CARY'S RIGHT TO A SEAT TO BE CONTESTED.

A letter was then read by Mr. Husted from Mr. Twombly, in which he announced his intention to contest Mr. Cary's right to a seat in the House.

Governor ALVORD denounced the action of Tammany in counting Cary in as an outrage, and declared that the republicans would push the contest to the bitter end. They would not put in a protest before the House organized, but they would get the matter before the appropriate committee at once.

The defeat of Easton for Clerk, by a vote 40 to 10, showed the utter weakness of the Conkling faction, and the latter are furious over it, charging the whole defeat to Fenton's personal influence, as he arrived just in time to take a hand in the preliminaries before the test of strength was made. The victors are now holding high jubilee in Hank Smith's parlors, where champagne is being quaffed freely.

### The Democratic Caucus—Hitchman Nominated for Speaker—Harmony and Good Humor.

ALBANY, Jan. 2, 1871.

The caucus of the democratic members was held in the Assembly chamber at seven o'clock, and organized by selecting Mr. Jacobs as chairman, on motion of Mr. Frear.

Mr. FLAGG nominated Mr. William H. Hitchman, of New York, for Speaker.

Mr. MURPHY nominated Cornelius W. Armstrong, of Albany, for Clerk.

Mr. ROWE nominated J. G. Rhodes, of Onondaga, for Sergeant-at-Arms.

These nominations were all made unanimous after several members had made speeches eulogistic of the respective candidates.

After an exciting ballot Andrew Scoby, of Schuyler, was nominated for First Doorkeeper, beating Henry C. Low and J. C. Pierce, and Allen W. Seaman was chosen Second Doorkeeper.

Messrs. Alec Frear, of New York; Mr. Flagg, of Rensselaer, and Mr. Lord, of Monroe, were selected as a committee to call future caucuses.

The best harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings, and everybody adjourned in good humor. The galleries and lobbies were immensely crowded during the caucus.

# THE STEAMER HORNET.

### Her Arrival at Port au Prince Short of Coal, Which is Supplied Her.

By the arrival of the steamship City of Port au Prince at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince December 23, we learn that the steamer Hornet arrived at that port on the 18th ult., short of coal, which was supplied her, and she sailed on the 22d ult., destination unknown. While at Nassau application was made by the agent of the Hornet to the Governor for permission to send her a supply of coal, which was refused in the following language:—"That in view of the character and proceedings of the vessel he (the Governor) declines giving the permission asked for."

# SHOT AND STABBED.

### A Man Shot in the Street, Another Killed by the Accidental Discharge of a Gun and a Third Stabbed in the Shoulder.

While alighting from a stage yesterday afternoon in Houston street, corner of Allen, Daniel Bailey, of 410 East Seventeenth street, was shot by some unknown person. The ball entered the right cheek, causing a severe, but, as the surgeon states, not dangerous wound. He was taken to the Eldridge street station house, where he was attended by Dr. Saville, police surgeon, and afterwards left for home.

William Mallows, an Englishman by birth and twenty-three years of age, was yesterday morning killed, at 41 Jay street, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of John F. Rigler. Mallows was unmarried.

James Boyce, twenty-two years of age, was brought to the Twenty-eighth precinct station house yesterday at noon, suffering from a stab wound in the shoulder, inflicted by Peter Eagan. The wound, which was not dangerous, was dressed by Police Surgeon Prince. After which Boyce, who refused to make any complaint against Eagan, was taken to his residence, 15 Desbrosses street, by an officer. Eagan's residence is unknown.

# VIEWS OF THE PAST

JANUARY 3.

1869—Torpedoes used in clearing the wreck of the Scotland prematurely exploded and killed several persons.

1868—General Prim headed a military insurrection at Aranjuez, Spain......Boiler of steamtug Neptune burst in New York bay and killed several persons.

1865—Harry Lazarus murdered by Barney Friery in this city.

1861—South Carolina Commissioners left Washington, having been refused official reception by President Buchanan......Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in Savannah harbor, seized by the Georgia State troops......Earthquake shocks in Atlanta, Ga., and Spartanburg, S. C.

1860—Six lives destroyed during a fire at No. 239 Division street, New York.

1859—The ports of Ecuador blockaded by Peru.

1857—M. Sibour, Archbishop of Paris, assassinated by a priest named Verger in the sacristy of the Church of St. Etienne du Mont.

1849—British bombardment of Mooltan, India, commenced.

1670—General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, died.

107 B. C.—Cicero born.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—A.—Royal Havana Supplementary.—[illegible] Royal Havana Lottery. For information, [illegible] McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., 225 Canal street and 171 Chatham street.

A Delightful Hairdressing.—Chevalier's Life FOR THE HAIR [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory, 16 Bond street.

Burnett's Kalliston Is the Best Cosmetic.—WITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. [illegible]

Bleaching, Cleaning and Dyeing.—Lowe's [illegible] corner Broadway.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs—[illegible]

Mailed Free for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lecture [illegible] New York.

Plumpers for Hollow Cheeks, Restoring [illegible]

Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary.—[illegible]

# THE FISHERY CONUNDRUM.

## Our Speck of War With the Dominion.

## Special Herald Commissioners on the Situation.

### They Interview Canadian Statesmen, Gloucester Fishermen and Jack Tars.

### FULL AND INTERESTING REPORTS.

### The British Provincial Authorities Impeach President Grant.

### They Are Astounded by His Message and Hint That He Is Buncombizing.

### They Know Their Rights and Must Maintain Them.

### The Yankee Men of Bait and Hook for War.

### "Every Canadian City Ought to be Blown to Kingdom Come by Nitro-Glycerine."

### Indignation and Threats of the Gloucester Boys.

### How They Talk of the Seizures of Their Vessels and Ill-Treatment of Their Crews.

### What Will Come of the Whole Thing.

## THE KANUCKIAN SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30, 1870.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to communicate my report of the results of the very interesting mission confided to me of repairing to the seat of government of the Dominion at Ottawa and conferring with the statesmen of that government upon the subject of the complaints made against them of unfriendly and injurious treatment of American interests in the matter of the fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawrence. I have to acknowledge on behalf of the HERALD and myself a reception most courteous and friendly on the part of the gentlemen of the administration. They expressed the greatest satisfaction that the leading journal of America should have specially commissioned a gentleman to hear their statements and views upon the very important subjects in question, and thus offered them such a medium of reaching the American public with a full statement of all the facts of their case as could not be obtained in any other way. I have been favored with long and protracted interviews in these matters by the very distinguished and cultivated Dominion Premier, Sir John Macdonald, as well as by Sir Francis Hincks, the Finance Minister; the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Minister of Customs; the Hon. S. F. Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, and especially the Hon. Peter Mitchell, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, whose department is more particularly concerned with these matters. I have had the privilege of full and ample discussion with all these gentlemen—and especially with the last—of the difficulty that has arisen, and I think it impossible to speak too highly of the energy and lucidity and fulness with which the whole subject was stated by them on behalf of their government. Your space would not allow that I should particularize the conversations I held with each of these statesmen upon the fisheries and St. Lawrence questions. Much of the ground, moreover, was naturally gone over again with all of them. It will, therefore, be convenient that I should throw my report into the form of a dialogue between your commissioner and the abstract individual whom I will call "the Dominion statesman." And your readers may be sure that what is here attributed to that individual is the accurate representation of the collective views and statements of the gentlemen whom I have specified, whose studies of these questions seemed to be equally comprehensive. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, although in departmental charge of them, did not excel his colleagues in the fulness of his knowledge and studies of these important topics. And whatever view the American public may take of the matters which I have the honor to report I can at least testify that the action of the Dominion government has been taken by a group of official gentlemen whom, after long personal experience of statesmen and governments, I can pronounce equal to any in the thoroughness and care with which they do their business of governing a great community. Indeed, I have never conversed with any statesmen who seemed so thoroughly masters and authorities in their work.

Your reporter opened his conference with an intimation that the HERALD, true to its system of tracking subjects to their very source, had despatched me to hear what Canadian statesmen had to say upon the subject of fisheries and the St. Lawrence, and especially of the charges of unfriendliness against American fishermen. To this question I had the following reply from my Canadian statesman:—

DOMINION STATESMAN—Sir, we are glad, indeed, that you have come. We are disposed to go into the whole subject with you comprehensively and exhaustively. And at the outset we desire to say that we are simply overwhelmed with astonishment at the language used by the President of the United States concerning us and the charges made against us. We are absolutely free from all offence against the United States in every particular. We have been assailed absolutely without cause, fact or reason. We have neither done nor said anything which amounts to more than the defence of our property in just, kindly and legal ways. We have stretched no point in our favor or against the people of the States. On these latter we have stretched points against ourselves. If you hear our case fully you will be able, with your [illegible] and with as [illegible] study it fully.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Sir, I [illegible] here for the very purpose, [illegible]

DOMINION STATESMAN—[illegible] to American fishermen [illegible]. On the contrary, we have [illegible] surrendered, though we theoretically maintain, a very [illegible] point, the headland point, [illegible] our [illegible] three miles from shore line, which is of course [illegible]. Perhaps it would be well to go a little more into detail. The whole question now rests upon the arrangement made by the treaty of 1818. Previous to that date and to the war of 1812, indeed at the moment of the concession of independence to the United States, that government had advanced a claim not tenable and not [illegible] adhered to [illegible] of this kind. They said that the fishing grounds of the British were conquered from the French by the common military operations of the English and the colonists, and therefore they had a sort of natural right to them even after severance from the British connection. Such a contention was hardly serious. It amounted to a claim to keep the privileges of British subjects after fighting to get rid of the liabilities of British subjects. An arrangement was made in 1783, by treaty, by which a certain limited right was given in British waters to American fishermen. It is not necessary to go further into that, because the war of 1812 destroyed that arrangement, according to the usual legal result of war, which annuls treaties. This question of the fisheries was not settled at the time of the peace which followed that war, but lingered on into the year 1818, when, as I have said, the treaty was made on which the whole question now stands. The brief effect of that treaty was this: The American fishermen were placed, as to the right of taking fish, upon precisely the same footing as British subjects upon a portion of the Newfoundland coast, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and along pretty nearly the whole of the Labrador coast. They were given, also, the right to dry and cure fish on all the unsettled parts of the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts as to which they were given the fishing rights. When and where these coasts should be settled they were to use them only after agreement with the settlers. Such were the rights given to inshore fishing and shore curing to Americans by that treaty, rights to certain specified parts of British coasts. And by that treaty, to quote its words, the "United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish in or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not within the above mentioned limits." This renunciation was followed by a proviso that "the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever." You will see, sir, that the object of this last prohibition was to prevent fishing vessels acting as trading vessels, which was quite inadmissible, for two reasons—that such confusion of character would prevent the due enforcement alike of the British coastal revenue system, and of the proper exclusion of American fishermen from the use of British waters to which they had no right; or, to put it more clearly, would enable American vessels, under color of fishing, to fish where they had no right and to smuggle besides. Well, sir, to enforce the provisions of this treaty, various acts were passed by the imperial and local legislatures, the terms of which are immaterial. And during the whole period from 1817 to 1854 it was the practice to seize and condemn American vessels for trespassing beyond their proper legal limits, or doing acts beyond the legal right of fishing vessels. All this legislation and all this action under it were directed to the single end of maintaining our fishery property and keeping up the rule of the treaty of 1818, that American fishing vessels should be fishing vessels, so to speak, pure and simple, without any general trading character whatever, and I have pointed out to you, sir, how absolutely necessary it was to our fishing and revenue property and rights that this point should be adhered to with the utmost strictness. This practice and mode of enforcing the treaty was carried on without any complaint of right all the time from 1818 to 1854, the date of the Reciprocity treaty. I say complaint of right, sir, because it would happen now and then that the American government would raise as to particular vessels seized the question whether they were as a fact doing wrong; but our rights were never disputed by the United States. And I wish, sir, to state with peculiar emphasis that through all this period up to the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 our seizures were invariably made without any notice whatever to offending vessels. And I say this, sir, because the President in his message insinuates that we seize now without notice, contrary to ancient practice. This is not the case, sir.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Touching the question of the headlands, sir, in this stage of the affair, before the Reciprocity treaty.

DOMINION STATESMAN—That question was only raised a short time before the Reciprocity treaty by the United States. You will observe, sir, that by the language of the treaty of 1818 the United States renounced all rights of fishing access, not merely within three marine miles of the British coasts alone, but also of the British bays, creeks or harbors. We conceived and still conceive that under that renunciation our exclusive line was determined by a line drawn from headland to headland of all bays of British coasts, and that American fishermen were not at liberty to approach for fish within three miles of such a line. We have the decisive authority of Daniel Webster himself that this construction is the right one. Under date of 6th July, 1852, the great American statesman complains that this large concession was made in 1818 to England of drawing line from headland to headland; but he does not venture to question that it was made—complains, on the contrary, that it was made. However, shortly before the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 the American government began to complain of this large measure of exclusion as regards such bodies of water as the Bays of Fundy and Chaleurs, and other large indentations of the British America coast. Now, sir, I wish at this stage of our statements to draw your especial attention to this point, because it bears with such force on the question of our friendliness. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty in 1866, although as to this point of the headlands we conceive our rights to be indisputable, we have renounced their enforcement in practice. We now in practice limit the exclusion of American fishermen to three miles from the actual coast line only, allowing them free fishing within all bays and harbors up to the three mile limit. Here is a point of great importance to American fishermen in which we have quietly, for the sake of good neighborhood and kind feeling, practically given up our rights under the Treaty of 1818.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Oblige me by continuing the history of the question.

DOMINION STATESMAN—Well, sir, the next stage in this eventful history was the period of the Reciprocity treaty. During the twelve years that the American government allowed that treaty to be in force all these questions were in abeyance, for by its provisions American fishermen were placed on precisely the same footing as British fishermen; they could fish wherever they liked, all over the shores of British North America. We are at a loss to conceive, on grounds of statesmanship, why that treaty was ever denounced and repealed by the American government. Canada got nothing under it at all equivalent to the unlimited fishing right of the citizens of the United States. Indeed, that may be said to have been the very plum of the pudding in the Reciprocity treaty, and if the Americans had kept it in their own hands all the questions now raised would have slept for ever.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Then the stage of the affair after the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty is a new one altogether?

DOMINION STATESMAN—Yes, sir; and we contend that our conduct as regards the fisheries since that date, so far from being chargeable with unfriendliness, has been conspicuously indulgent, neighborly and friendly to the United States. Indeed, we go the length of saying that we have done everything except give up the property in our coast line fisheries altogether to American people. Nay, sir, we have even gone within an ace of even doing that altogether; for we have been willing and have attempted to give them the right of the inshore fishing on the payment of an almost nominal license fee. The American fishermen paid it at first, but afterwards declined, and left us no recourse but the enforcement of our rights.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Oblige me and state the course of these transactions since the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty.

DOMINION STATESMAN—With pleasure. You will observe that from the moment when that treaty was knocked in the head we were remitted to the exact position we held under the Treaty of 1818. The British government desired that we should treat the matter, however, in a spirit of conciliation, and we have more than responded to that desire; we have, indeed, acted in the spirit of self-sacrifice. In the first place, as I have already intimated, we have practically given up the headland point altogether, in spite of a case which we consider unassailable in point of law, and which we used before 1854 to enforce by repeated seizures and condemnations of American vessels. We now allow them to fish anywhere up to the three mile limit of the actual shore line. But even as to these limits we were anxious on every ground to avoid complications and have the best relations with the Americans, and to this end we were willing virtually to share the fisheries with them. All that we asked was that American fishing vessels should pay a nominal tonnage license for the privilege of fishing anywhere, and we fixed this at so low a rate that it really amounted to no more than a sort of pepper corn rental acknowledgment of right. Here is the statement of the operations of the system:—In 1866 there were 354 licenses; in 1867 there were 281 licenses; in 1868 there were fifty-six licenses; in 1869 there were twenty-five licenses. Now, sir, you will readily see on a simple view of this table how numerous were the cases of trespass without license during this period. But during the whole of these four seasons not a single American vessel was detained. During this period also we indulged American fishermen with repeated warnings, and it was probably this which spoiled our license system; for it practically rendered trespassing upon our fishing grounds a thing without danger. But it [illegible] shows the spirit in which we acted throughout this time. But you can see at a glance that it was impossible for us to allow such a state of things to go on. We might just as well have surrendered the fisheries altogether. They are our property, and property which we are willing to share with Americans on just terms, which we have very nearly sacrificed altogether. We are now fully determined not to do this without a just equivalent. [illegible] we virtually gave up [illegible] the Treaty of 1818, except only that we have, as I have [illegible] the headland question. We now only maintain the two points—our exclusive inshore fishing line, and the absolutely necessary distinction of character between a fishing and a trading vessel—a distinction absolutely necessary to the fishing property and the revenue system. We maintain, sir, that our conduct has been in the highest degree friendly and generous, and we have great right to complain of its being represented under a different light by so high an official as the chief of the nation himself. If he proposes to bind together all sections of American people in one common hostile sentiment by such a course it seems to us, to say the least of it, that he will not succeed.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—The President in his Message intimates that your legislation of late has been both unfriendly and novel in enforcement of your fishing rights.

DOMINION STATESMAN—The President is misinformed, and it is greatly to be wished that he would study these points for himself, instead of those whose studies he depends upon. Our legislation has been no more than a transcript of that older legislation on the subject, which, as I have said, was never complained of on the ground of right during the whole period between 1818 and 1854. Nor have we ever attempted to enforce our restrictive legislation, except in the undoubted three-mile limit from the shore. But allow me to say how things happened. At the beginning of the year 1870 we notified to the American government that we felt ourselves obliged now strictly to enforce the rule of exclusion from the shore line of three miles; not, be it observed, from headlands. During the year 1870 we have enforced this rule. There have been a few seizures within the three mile limit, pray observe, for illegal fishing. There has not as yet been one seizure for trading. Now, sir, pray notice this part of the subject. After our notice to the American government that we now meant to take this line it became the duty of the American Executive to warn their fishermen. And they did their duty. Secretary Boutwell issued two circulars, dated May 16, 1870, and June 9, 1870. In these circulars he notifies to the American officials that the Canadian government was now about to enforce their rights under the treaties. No complaint was made to us. Indeed no complaint could be; for we were about to stand on our rights after a long course of indulgence, and even then not on our strict rights according to our own construction, as I have more than once said. President Grant complains in his Message that we gave no notice. In Secretary Boutwell's circular it was notified to the Americans that no notice was hereafter to be given. Why should we give notice? American fishermen know the law well enough, and when they break the law they break it with their eyes very wide open [illegible] notice and our warnings were all part of a system of indulgence and of self-sacrifice, which we need not do at all. We persevered in it because we thought that our generosity would lead the American government to meet us in the like spirit. Practically admitting them to a share in our priceless fisheries we hoped that the spirit we showed would lead them to reconsider our exclusion from their coasting trade and from the benefits of the American register of shipping. Really, sir, we gave up everything for a season in the hope of our getting something in return. We got nothing, and now we are abused by the President for simply re-entering into possession of our own.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—Do I understand you that there is positively no foundation for the suggestion that your late legislation is novel?

DOMINION STATESMAN—Distinctly. We have done nothing but adopt the provisions of the imperial act of 1819 and the old law of Nova Scotia. There is nothing new at all. Our late act, like the imperial act of 1819, has no clause giving twenty-four hours' notice to the trespassing fishermen. It was found that such a clause defeated the purpose of the law, so we have adopted the old act of 1819. But always remember that our legislation applies and our seizures are exclusively effected within the three mile limit which belongs to us. What the President means by suggesting that our legislation is novel we cannot at all understand.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—The President also suggests that you are enforcing new prohibitions with regard to the trading of fishing vessels.

DOMINION STATESMAN—There is absolutely no foundation for this insinuation. I have clearly explained to you that the treaties limit most carefully American fishing vessels to fishing purposes, and also the reasons for such limitation. We cannot have vessels fishing under the pretence of trading, for that would be to give up the fisheries; we cannot have them trading under pretence of fishing, for that means smuggling. Fishing vessels may come in for shelter, for repairs, for wood and for water. Why, sir, in the whole history of the discussion of these questions between the two countries no American statesman has ever ventured before President Grant to claim any right for fishing vessels to enter our ports for trade purposes, or any except those named in the treaty. So just are the grounds on which we maintain the distinction between the fishing and the trading vessel, so clear the provisions of the treaty by the help of which we maintain it. President Grant takes quite new ground on this subject, and one which no lawyer, no statesman in a responsible position has ever dreamed of taking. It is quite untenable. But what we want to know is why we have had no complaints addressed diplomatically to us. We should be loath to regard the message of the President as a mere electioneering *manifesto* to catch votes. It is quite certain, however, that an electioneering address can contain matter *ad captandum vulgus* which can find no place in diplomacy. You have an eminent American person named Buncombe, with great influence among you. None of his family have settled at present within British dominions. But to speak seriously, we are deeply shocked and pained at these imputations, which a little pains and good faith would have spared us. Nor can we understand their policy. What can be the use of making statements, for example, about this point of trading by fishing vessels, which will not bear a moment's investigation or reflection? For fifty years, omitting the period of the Reciprocity treaty, the clear right of preventing fishing vessels from trading has been enforced without a complaint from American authorities. Yet now the President says that "so far as the claim is founded on an alleged construction of the Treaty of 1818 it cannot be acquiesced in by the United States," and "it is hoped it will not be insisted on by Her Majesty's government." But, sir, so long as we are compelled by this exclusive policy of the *American government* to stand upon our rights—and you have already been shown in what a mitigated form we now do this—we must maintain the exclusion of fishing vessels from trade. We cannot maintain the fishing property without it. And this we will now certainly not surrender beyond what we have done without a just equivalent.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—You have certainly stated matter for much serious reflection.

DOMINION STATESMAN—Now, sir, here is a point to which we should like to draw your attention; for it shows in what a spirit of anxious, considerate friendship we have dealt with the fishermen of the United States. Under the first article of the Treaty of 1818 United States citizens may take fish on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, but cannot use the land for fishing operations. But we have year after year allowed them to land their boats and haul their seines and enjoy all facilities, like Canadians. This causes us no small damage and trouble, we assure you. They come in great numbers. They are a class of people who, to put it mildly, have a great deal of animal spirit. They damage British fishermen and threaten the safety of the peaceable inhabitants considerably. The Canadian government has had much trouble and expense in maintaining customs laws and navigation and fishery laws among these people. We might simply exclude them according to treaty law. But we let them come to the Magdalen Islands, and bear the extra expense and dangers. Is that unfriendly? Then, again, by the treaty American fishermen may dry and cure fish on certain of the unsettled parts of the Labrador coast. After they have been settled, so provides the treaty, the American fishermen must come to agreement with the settlers. Now, what have we done? We have positively gone beyond the treaty by assuming the guardianship of this temporary and provisional right of American fishermen, for we have only permitted settlement of the Labrador coast subject to this right of the American fishermen. We have not left these, as we might have done, to the mercy or option of the inhabitants, proprietors and possessors of the ground, as the treaty provides, but we have not allowed settlement except on condition that the fishermen of the States should be allowed to use the ground as before. In fact we have turned a provisional and temporary right into a permanent one. And yet we are charged in the face of the civilized world by the foremost man in the United States with being unfriendly. Really, it is too bad. We could have done no more than we have done. We have all but surrendered our fishing rights altogether, but we must now maintain our property. It is our only basis for acquiring just reciprocal rights of commerce and trading with the United States. Why was the Reciprocity treaty destroyed by the States? Under it they shared our fisheries with us equally everywhere. If it was done to punish Great Britain for the sympathy of some of her sections of society with the Southern cause, it was in effect much more injurious to American interests, both in the States and in Canada, and principally, we are firmly convinced, to the detriment of citizens of the United States themselves.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—I think that the question of the fisheries is pretty well exhausted. What about the St. Lawrence navigation?

DOMINION STATESMAN—Well, sir, I suppose we must speak seriously about the grievances of the President of the United States; but in this particular it is really very difficult to do so. The President states that "a like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada in the maintenance of a claim of right to exclude the citizens of the United States from the navigation of that river." We can only say that we are quite without any knowledge of any facts to which the President refers, or of [illegible]. The citizens of the States use the river as freely as we do ourselves. [illegible] The President says, with great [illegible], that there are eight States with [illegible] the St. Lawrence. We cannot think it possible for any American statesman to forget the [illegible] navigable by canals. [illegible] the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, [illegible] the navigation of the St. Lawrence would be of no use to the States without them. There is absolutely nothing [illegible]. We are also at a loss to conceive on what facts this complaint of President Grant is based; and we would rather not say much more about it, because we desire to treat the statements of the Executive of the United States with all possible respect. As to friendliness, the less said by American statesmen on that subject the better. Just look at the contrast. American canal boats, in competition with our own, navigate our Ottawa and St. Lawrence canals and rivers, and can go without breaking bulk to Whitehall or New York; but so soon as a British canal boat reaches the American frontier she is stopped, and is not permitted by the restrictive policy of American navigation laws to go any further. We cannot imagine what the President means by talking about the Rhine and the Danube. The St. Lawrence navigation is a navigation by canals supplementing the river, and our canals are freely used. Really, sir, there is no more to be said on this head.

HERALD COMMISSIONER—How do you think all these things bear upon the great question of the unification of the Continent—upon the consummation of the "America for Americans" doctrine, which we have so much at heart in the States?

DOMINION STATESMAN—Why, we do not believe that there is in the Dominion at present any party whatever that desires any organic or revolutionary change in that direction. And we are quite certain that the growth of such a party is impeded or indefinitely postponed by a policy towards us which we can only regard as one of punishing us or starving us into annexation. But really this is the most mistaken policy in the world, both morally and fiscally. We are not badly off as it is; on the contrary, Canada and the Dominion never before were so flourishing. Our tonnage increases enormously, though the United States preclude us from American registry; our revenue is abundant, our taxation moderate. We know nothing on this side the border of Erie rings or unchaste courts of justice. American greatness attracts us, but the practical working of American institutions repels. And we do not like being threatened, and are very sure that neither Great Britain nor ourselves can be dragooned into separation or independence or annexation. This is a very great matter, but it does not seem to us to be handled by the President in a great spirit. When the President threatens "to suspend the bonding system and exclude the vessels of the Dominion from United States waters" he ought to know that, so far as the first of these measures is concerned, he would do much more harm to the commerce of the United States than to ours. Our merchants now buy about $16,000,000 worth of foreign goods in bond from the merchants of New York, Boston, Portland and other Atlantic cities. American merchants buy from us and carry annually over our canals $15,000,000 worth of lumber alone, which they largely reship out of bond to the West Indies, Brazil and other southern markets. I assure you, sir, that American policy is putting all that trade in peril. We did not ship a single cargo to South America; your merchants shipped our lumber to that market and took the profit. This year our own people, as the result of your high tariff policy, have shipped direct on their own account $4,000,000 worth of it. Before long, if things go on as at present, all the trade we do at present through you will be entirely diverted to the St. Lawrence route and ourselves. It seems to us that it would be well for the whole position to be reconsidered. The experience of the last four years shows us that we can do without the States if they can do without us. They seem to wish for us though. But they are taking strange means to get us. We do not know how the policy of excluding British vessels from American ports could be carried out. We are aware that a leading political person on your side has lately advocated complete severance from the British empire unless the United States have their own way in the questions under discussion between the crown and the republic. And President Grant would appear to have been taking lessons in that school lately. It is quite sufficient for us when we think of such threats to remember that the United States is peopled by forty millions of just and generous men, who know as well as any people on which side their bread is buttered. But we are not a little astonished to find your Chief Magistrate using such language for all that. How could you turn the great republic of the west into a great Japan?

## THE YANKEE SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 31, 1870.

"Well, I guess you'll find out if you stay in town long." This was the emphatic reply I got when, upon arriving the other evening, I asked a citizen how the fishermen felt about the trouble the Dominion of Canada had been making them. I thus found out at the very start that I had anticipated rightly when I surmised that there might be a good deal of excitement here over the matter. I remembered what I had read of local history in Massachusetts and therefore knew that Gloucester, the great headquarters of American fisheries, was just the place for an industrious correspondent *to visit in search of information bearing* upon the present international difficulties.

### THE TROUBLES WITH THE DOMINION OFFICIALS AND WHAT THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN THINK ABOUT THEM.

There is no doubt that the Dominion authorities have brought about these difficulties simply for the purpose of forcing our government into a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty which expired some years since. This is what the Gloucester fishermen think, and they assert that the Canadians and Bluenoses themselves do not conceal this fact. They treat our peaceful and unoffending fishermen as if they were outlaws of the most contemptible character, and deny them the simple rights and privileges due from one civilized nation to another. One old salt with whom I conversed said that if Congress did not take the matter in hand the fishermen would have to go armed and protect themselves. "We must do it," he said; "if Uncle Sam can't attend to them, why, we can. There are seven thousand fishermen and sailors right here in Gloucester, and I, for one, would be willing to

### COMMENCE PIRACY

upon all their harbors and commerce, and keep it up until they learn how to behave. There are others here who would join me, and I have no doubt but I could get crews for a dozen pirate steamers in a dozen days right here in this town. I tell you, sir, this is what it is coming to unless something is done and done very quickly too. You will find others besides the fishermen who will back us, and we count old Ben Butler among our best friends. If he don't fix things at Washington we are going to rig up a dozen or so Alabamas and commence business."

I talked with another man—not a fisherman. "It won't come to any serious trouble," he said, "for I happen to know that

### GRANT AND SCHENCK ARE ALL RIGHT,

and when Congress meets proper legislation will follow, and then Schenck will get his instructions, and there will be a change of conduct very soon on the part of the Dominion government towards our Yankee fishermen. Grant is aroused, and has promised to fix the matter right off, and you can bet old Ben won't let him alone till he does. And I further know," he added, with a significant wink, "that Schenck ain't going over to England to eat dinners, but to fix up this Alabama and fish business. Our boys have stood this thing as long as they are going to, and the government knows it."

### THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLES.

It was early last summer that the troubles began, and the fishermen, without offering resistance, promptly reported the various outrages to the representatives of the American government. By a change of boundary lines at that time the Canadian territory includes Mount Jolly and a portion of the shore to the east thereof, which, in the treaty of 1818, was described as the southern coast of Labrador. The Secretary of the Treasury holds that this change does not affect the rights of our fishermen under that treaty. The people of Ottawa hold the opposite opinion, and propose to maintain it with gunboats, as they are now doing and have done ever since last June. Now the grand question is, "What is to be done?" From the feeling manifested in Gloucester it is clear that there must be an adjustment of the difficulties one way or another before the fishermen start out for the coming season.

As I have already intimated, there is indignation and excitement prevalent everywhere in the vicinity, and it is no wonder. If one-half the reported outrages of the Canadian authorities upon American fishermen be true, it is a shame and disgrace to our government that they have passed so long unnoticed. I have conversed with those best qualified to know about those proceedings and with men of high character, and their reports of the conduct of the Dominion authorities are all unanimous to the point that unheard of outrages have been committed. Most of the statements which I have gathered have been furnished under oath, and they may be relied upon as implicitly true.

### THE SEIZURE OF THE WHITE FAWN—STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN FRIEND, THE OWNER.

The seizure of the schooner White Fawn was probably one of the most unwarranted committed upon the Gloucester fishermen by the Dominion officers. The announcement of her seizure has already been published, but as the circumstances and details have not yet been given, I concluded to obtain them from Mr. Friend, her owner. The Fawn is a first class vessel of 56.58 tons burden and was built at Essex only a few months since for Mr. Friend & Co. The alleged offence was a violation of the Treaty of 1818 and the British fishing laws founded thereon. The vessel sailed from Gloucester on November 21, bound for the Western Banks, where alone her crew were to fish. After touching at Portland for ice, she sailed for Head Harbor, Campo Bello, for the purpose of obtaining bait. This bait was delivered on board the White Fawn the next day, November 25, being brought off in boats, the vessel then lying about five miles from Lubec. The crew of the vessel did not catch or attempt to catch any herring or other fish while lying there, but only went in to buy bait, as American vessels had been in the habit of doing. There is no Custom House in the place at which the vessel could enter.

The master of the vessel went on shore to put some letters in the post office, and when he returned found a British officer on board of his schooner, who represented himself as the second officer of the Canadian cutter Water Lily. The captain of the Water Lily and eight armed men afterwards came on board and asked the master what he was doing there. He replied that he had bought some bait, which the captain of the cutter said was contrary to law. When asked to show the law he declined doing so. He said he should have to take the vessel for buying bait. He then took the vessel, the master protesting, and, taking charge of her, dropped her down alongside the cutter. Ten of the crew were placed in an open boat and sent to Eastport, being allowed to take only some clothes with them, and the Fawn was towed into St. John, N. B. As soon as the news arrived in Gloucester of the seizure, George Friend, Jr., the oldest partner of the firm, left at once for St. John. Immediately upon his arrival he called upon Mr. Goodwin, the American Consul, and Mr. Goodwin directed him to consult with Mr. Tuck, the Queen's Counsel. "I asked him," Mr. Friend says, "on what charge the schooner was taken, and he replied for buying bait. He claimed that a vessel buying bait within three miles of the shore was, by that act, preparing to fish, and it was on this charge the vessel was tried. A prize crew was then in possession of the vessel, and she is now in their hands. Mr. Tuck further told me that he was waiting for instructions. The vessel had been detained twenty days when I left St. John without prosecution. Mr. Tuck refused to bond her, and said he would do nothing without instructions from Ottawa. I have learned since arriving home that he has been directed to prosecute her. This vessel was bound for the Western Banks, and had no intention or idea of fishing in shore."

"What do you think will be the result of the prosecution?"

"Really, I can't tell. I have, however, through General Butler, our Representative to Congress, asked the President to demand this vessel from the Dominion government, as by interpretation of the law and the treaty on this basis no American vessel is safe when they see fit to capture her. Mr. Tuck told me positively that no American vessel can buy provisions or supplies, other than wood and water, and that the purchasing of anything else is a violation of law and the fishing treaty."

### AN OUTRAGE AT PIRATE COVE.

I have also learned the unpublished particulars of an outrage upon an American fleet at Pirate Cove, N. S., which took place as long ago as July. Having put into the Cove harbor from necessity, the fleet was visited by the officer of a Dominion cruiser, who ordered every vessel off forthwith. Two of the vessels, Wildfire and Sargent S. Day, both of this town, were aground and could not move. The official was very much exasperated at this, and, with a force of twenty-five men, boarded the Wildfire and informed her master that he should fine him $500. Upon reflection, however, he concluded that he had no authority to assess and collect a fine, and gave the vessel permission to remain in port until two o'clock in the afternoon. He afterwards boarded the other vessel and proceeded in a summary manner to unbend her sails, but was led to desist by representations from leading citizens of the place, and finally took his men off, muttering curses loud and deep upon American fishermen, and declaring that he would "make some of them swear." Neither of these vessels was accused of violating any law or regulation of the Dominion.

### A COUPLE OF VESSELS DRIVEN FROM HALIFAX DURING A GALE.

The feeling, it would seem, is so bitter against these unoffending fishermen that the Dominion officials would wilfully hurry them all to watery graves. Only a few weeks since the schooners Ruth Groves and Mary E. Daniels, of this town, while coming home from the Bay of St. Lawrence, encountered heavy weather and were obliged to make a port of safety. They succeeded in getting into the Halifax harbor; but at daylight the following morning both vessels were boarded by an officer of the port, who inquired what their business was there. When informed that they had put in on account of stress of weather he replied that they had no business there, and ordered them to proceed to sea, with which order they were obliged to comply to avoid seizure, to the great jeopardy of life and property. Desiring to find shelter from the rough weather, the master of the Ruth Groves being unacquainted with the coast, one of the crew of the other vessel was sent on board of her, and finally both craft succeeded in getting into a small harbor, difficult of ingress and egress, called Catch Harbor, distant about twelve miles from Halifax, and where, with considerable exertion, they rode out the gale in safety.

### A GLOUCESTER FLEET DRIVEN FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BY AN ARMED CREW OF NAVAL MARINES.

"They are a damned set of reprobates and ought to be exterminated," was the answer I got from a fisherman down on the wharf when I asked him what he thought of the interference with his business by the Dominion officials. "Yer are a correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD, are yer?" he continued, taking a fresh chew of pigtail. "Wal, now, yer jest come 'long with me an' I'll put yer onto a feller who'll tell yer all 'bout the G—d d——d whelps." I thanked him and followed. He took me to an intelligent young tar, who said he was one of the crew of the Charles P. Thompson, and in answer to inquiries he proceeded to give me an account of an adventure that vessel had at Prince Edward Island last September. His narrative, in brief, was as follows:—

"The schooner entered the harbor of Charlottetown, and the English sloop-of-war Valorous, in command of Captain Hardinge, was in port at the same time. The officers of the Valorous boarded the schooner as soon as her anchor was down and inquired what business she had in there. Edward Cash, the master, replied that he wanted wood, water and provisions. He was told that he could take them and to clear out within twenty-four hours, but that he could not take any bait. The officers then placed an armed barge alongside the schooner and kept her there all night. One of the crew, who had been ashore, came on board in the schooner's boat and was hailed. Afterwards the barge's crew boarded the schooner and tried to take the men out of the forecastle. The next morning the vessel was ordered to proceed to sea, and went below the harbor, but it was blowing so heavily that the master did not think it proper to go out. An armed boat was then sent down to drive the schooner out, calling her crew smugglers and threatening them with prosecution. Before leaving, however, the captain made a protest to the American Consul against such treatment, but that officer did nothing about it."

"Now, yer come with me to another feller I know and he'll tell yer about what a time they had with the schooner Lant down in that same damned Charlottetown."

I went with my enthusiastic and indignant friend, and very soon I heard the following story about the Lant:—

"We put into Charlottetown in August and cast anchor. An officer of the Valorous boarded the schooner and asked what we came in there for. The captain replied that he came in to get water, also to take some bait that was shipped down to him from Boston by steamer. The officer replied, 'You are not allowed to purchase any provisions here, and you shan't have your bait. I order you to leave this port in twenty-four hours.' Two of the schooner's crew were on shore and could not be found readily, and the Valorous sent an armed boat's crew to drive the vessel to sea, and she was obliged to leave the two men on shore. Captain Allen made application to the American Consul to aid him in getting his bait, but he replied that he would do nothing for him. Mr. J. C. Hall, an American merchant at Charlottetown, took care of the men left behind when the vessel put out to sea, and forwarded them by steam to Point Kildare, North Point, in four days from the time they were left, and they rejoined their vessel."

My friend, who had accompanied me, here broke in:—

"You must remember, mister, that none of these fellers tried to catch or buy a damned bit of bait. What they wanted was to take on board some that had been sent down from Boston, with freight all paid and no duties. There ain't no duty on bait down at Charlottetown, anyhow, and so they couldn't defraud their revenue. It was a great damage to the Lant's voyage, as well as the Thompson's, and I wish they could be licked for it."

### AN AMERICAN FLEET HUSTLED OUT OF PORT MULGRAVE, STRAIT OF CANSO.

A captain of another fishing vessel told me a harrowing story of an outrage inflicted upon a fleet at Port Mulgrave, in the Strait of Canso, in July. The vessels, he said, had scarcely time to procure wood and water before Commander Scott, of the Dominion Navy, was after them, and some of the vessels were not allowed even time to get their supplies on board before they were driven to sea by the armed cutter. The crew of the cutter kept a sharp lookout to prevent any of the fishermen from purchasing anything in the shops in the neighborhood. Heretofore, he said, these shops had supplied the men with mittens, socks, and the like.

"Don't the storekeepers object to such proceedings?" I asked.

"Yes, of course they do, and so do the people generally, for they depend largely upon the trade of American fishermen while in port. Some of these vessels had men on board belonging in Port Mulgrave, and these men very naturally wished to purchase some provisions for their families to use during their absence; but the vessels were cleared out without giving them any time to settle their bills or arrange for the comforts of their homes, [illegible]. I tell you what it is, sir, things were done [illegible]. Darn it, they wouldn't let us buy an inch of rigging or anything else we needed."

"What do you think ought to be done?" I asked.

"What ought to be done? If I could have my way I would start a nitro-glycerine factory in every darned city and town in the Dominion, and blow it to kingdom come at once. I wish Uncle Sam would consider our rights. If he knew how things were going on I'll bet he would send force enough down here to keep the Dominion navy in its proper place. If this is done we shall have an opportunity to get square with some of the Bluenoses."

### A VESSEL SEIZED AND AFTERWARDS RECAPTURED BY A PLUCKY GLOUCESTER CREW AND THEN CAPTURED AGAIN BY THE DOMINION NAVY.

The Boston telegrams have already furnished the fact that the schooner Clara F. Friend, of this town, was seized by a Dominion cutter, also that she was recaptured by her own crew, but again overhauled by the same cutter which took her originally. Mr. Friend, who has just arrived in Gloucester from Charlottetown, where the vessel now is, furnishes an interesting account of the whole affair. The vessel was seized for the chronic offence of violating the fishery laws, and was placed in charge of an armed guard pending the action of the courts in the matter. This action was dilatory, and Mr. Friend and his crew, having a keen idea of the injustice of the authorities towards them, undertook

### A WAR AGAINST THE DOMINION NAVY

on their own hook, or, in other words, set out to rescue their vessel by force. Mr. Friend and his sixteen men did the business one dark night, and the manner in which they accomplished it is best told by one of the vanquished marines who was guarding the vessel. His story, when the case came up in the Vice Admiralty Court, was as follows:—

About half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday night a boat with fifteen or sixteen men came alongside, asked how far they were to leeward of Southport, and said they would come on board for a drink of water. The witness replied that they could not be allowed to come on deck. Then they rushed on board. A man came up to Thomas and demanded his rifle, which he dropped on being collared. One man, whom he did not know, threatened to blow out his brains if he refused; he gave no alarm; was ordered into the cabin, and went, and had a talk with Welsh there, who told the witness not to be afraid—he would be all right; Mr. Friend also said he would treat the guard well; witness recognized all the traversers but Moor. In cross-examination he admitted that he was not very badly used; heard some one in the boat cry out,

"SHOOT HIM,"

but Mr. Friend said not to do so; the guard was not shut down in the cabin, but could go on deck whenever they thought proper; Captain Grady told us we should have to show them things, and we did; helped them to get up the anchor; the captain said we would have to do it; witness won't say he was sorry that Mr. Friend was getting his vessel—told him it was a pity for any poor man to lose his property; can't swear to seeing any firearms; saw with one of the men what he (Thomas) thought was a pistol or revolver; he held the slack of the throat-halyard when they were fishing the anchor; they wanted the vessel and did not do us any harm.

### THE CREW INDICTED FOR RESCUING THEIR OWN VESSEL.

The trial lasted for two days and resulted in Mr. Friend and the crew being held on the charge of rescue. Mr. Friend's bail was put at £500 and that of the others at £100 each, and all obtained sureties among the citizens of Charlottetown, who were generally in sympathy with them. The Queen's counsel also endeavored to have them severally indicted for assault upon the guards, for larceny and for creating a riot; but the Court refused to entertain the charges. The vessel will soon be sold by the government, and Mr. Friend will probably bid her in.

### ANOTHER OUTRAGE AT PORT MULGRAVE.

"Hello there, cap'n," was the salutation I heard towards evening, while walking briskly up Front street, in the direction of the hotel. Before turning I knew it was the jolly old fellow I had been indebted to during the afternoon.

"Ah, how do you do again?" I observed.

"Now, here, Mr. HERALD man, I want yer to go 'long with me agin and see Ned Gorman; he'll tell yer all 'bout that schooner A. I. Franklin that was seized by those damned fools down at Canso Strait t'other day."

I went along and in due time was in the presence of a genuine salt, who, I was informed, was Ned Gorman.

"My friend, Mr. Whatsoyoucallhim, informs me, Mr. Gorman, that you know something about the seizure of the schooner Franklin down at Port Mulgrave the other day."

"Yes! I know all about it, for I was one of the crew. I have already told the particulars to Collector Babson, and he's going to send them along to Ben Butler. I tell you old Ben is a brick, and I'd just like to go down there privateering with him."

"Yes! old Ben is a brick," I said approvingly. "Now, how was it about this affair of the Franklin?"

"Well, I will tell you just the same as I told Mr. Babson. The schooner was on her passage from the Bay of St. Lawrence to Gloucester. Having finished our fishing voyage we went into Port Mulgrave, anchored in the harbor and then went ashore for some wood. We did not fish or attempt to fish in the harbor, or within three miles of the shore. The next morning Captain Torrey, of the Dominion cutter Ida E. boarded our vessel. He had, however, been on board previously and examined her to find evidence for violation of the fishery laws, but he found nothing to warrant her detention. This second time when he came he said he had been informed that I had been fishing inside the limits the morning he boarded her before. The captain denied this, and asked Captain Torrey why he did not take the vessel when he boarded her the other morning. He said that he had no proof then, but he had got some since. He went on shore then and consulted with Mr. Wildes, a merchant of the place. He seemed to be quite undecided what to do. He was not himself personally aware of any violation of law, but acted on hearsay evidence."

"What did he do finally?"

"Oh, he took the vessel and sent her to Halifax, where she is now bonded for $2,800."

"What became of the crew?"

"The crew were put ashore at Port Mulgrave destitute. The American Consul said he could not help us because we were fishermen."

### ANOTHER SPLURGE BY CAPTAIN TORREY AT PORT HOOD.

Captain Nicholas Murphy, of the schooner Hiawatha, also of Gloucester, furnishes an interesting account of a narrow escape he had from seizure by this same energetic Captain Torrey, but the affair took place at Port Hood instead of Port Mulgrave. Captain Murphy said that the Grenada had been seized the same day he went into port. After he had anchored Captain Torrey came on board and asked to see the papers, which I showed him. I asked him if I could buy provisions on shore, and he said "No; and if I catch you buying any you are liable to seizure." He also told me if I was allowed to buy provisions to last me home and attempted to fish either inside or outside the limits I would violate the law and he would seize my vessel. He alluded to the seizure of the Franklin, and said that he had seized that vessel on evidence given by a Nova Scotia fisherman, who complained of her for having meddled with him when he was catching mackerel. He also said that I was violating the law by being in the harbor as long as I had wood and water on board. I went in there for shelter and claimed that right, but Captain Torrey denied it and said I had no business there if I had wood and water on board; that the treaty made no mention of any right to stay twenty-four hours in port for shelter, adding that I was violating the law by being there anyway.

"What did you do?"

"I got under weigh as soon as possible and went to sea. If I had remained, according to his interpretation of the law, he would have seized my vessel."

### AN INTERVIEW WITH THE COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF GLOUCESTER.

Among others whom I called upon in the pursuit of information was Mr. Babson, the Collector of the port. Aside from the outraged fishermen themselves there is probably no other man in town who manifests so lively an interest in protecting their interests. He has examined personally into all the outrages committed upon the Gloucester fishermen, and much of the information which he has gathered is already in the hands of General Butler, who, it is understood will immediately bring the matter up upon the reassembling of Congress after the holidays. Mr. Babson was very glad, he said, of the opportunity to lay before the country, through the HERALD, some of the facts connected with the outrages which the Canadian government had perpetrated upon our unoffending and industrious American fishermen.

"I think, Mr. Babson," I observed, in the way of approval of his views, "that when the unparalleled wrongs are made known that the people of this country, from one end to the other, will insist upon our government taking immediate action in the premises, and it is for the purpose of informing the American people of the unpardonable conduct of their Dominion neighbors that I have visited Gloucester in search of information."

"And I am heartily glad that the HERALD takes such an interest in the matter," he again assured me; "for the spoliation of our fishermen and the destruction of their business is, as you say, a subject that will ever awaken a just resentment in the minds of our people. The Canadian interpretation of the Treaty of 1818 is simply an excuse for piracy, and their acts will be denied, repudiated and avenged. Under the pressure of the war debt the United States has been obliged to tax its industries heavily, and we cannot afford to give to Canada our free markets to compete with our taxed labor, and because we do not do this we have war made upon our fishermen."

"I suppose, then, I am to understand that you attribute this annoyance on the part of the Dominion government to a desire to bring about a reciprocity treaty similar to the one formerly existing?"

"That is it exactly. The concessions made by the Treaty of 1818 were those applying to the fishing business as prosecuted at that time. Not until 1828 did American vessels go into the Bay of St. Lawrence for mackerel. The cod fishery had been carried on by small vessels on our own coasts or by larger vessels on the Banks. Since 1828 the mackerel business has increased, until from 500 to 800 vessels now go annually into the Bay of St. Lawrence during the summer months. Mackerel, being a migratory fish, must be followed to be caught."

"Where are they found in largest quantities?" I inquired.

"Around Prince Edward Island, along the shores of Nova Scotia and the Magdalen Islands, they swarm in the bays in numbers beyond computation. The annual catch does not seem to diminish the number, and the supply may be said to be absolutely inexhaustible. At the time of making the Treaty of 1818 this part of the fishing business was not considered, as mackereling was not then prosecuted as a business. Codfishing was the only business recognized as a fishing business, and upon which the United States paid a bounty to fishermen. Vessels engaged in mackerel fishing were not recognized under the interpretation of laws existing at that time, and therefore the commissioners never had mackerel fishery in view when they gave up the right to fish within three miles of the shore. License papers, styled 'Mackerel Papers,' were issued by the United States in contradistinction to fishing papers, up to the time of the repeal of the fishing bounty in July, 1866."

"When did these troubles between the Dominion authorities and the fishermen commence?"

"These latter troubles commenced during the present year, or, at least, they began to be more aggravating and ruinous to the fishermen. Previous to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 American fishermen, in the Bay of St. Lawrence, were driven from within the three mile limitation by British cruisers. Inshore seine captures were made for catching mackerel inside of the three mile line from the Canadian shore, but the cruisers invariably warned the trespassing vessels of their liability, and it was not until having been legally warned and afterwards found fishing within the limits, that they were troubled. Upon the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by limitation, and the formation of the New Dominion the party of confederation turned their attention to the renewal of reciprocity with the United States. Failing, however, to impress our government with the necessity of opening our markets to their products free of duty,

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or, to use the words of one of their legislators, 'grass being impotent they would try the virtue of stones,' the Canadian Parliament enacted the law by which our fishermen are now treated as outlaws. By their construction of the law of 1818, and the Canadian laws based upon it, they claim that American fishermen have no right to buy stores or supplies; no right in their harbors when they have wood and water on board; no right to have fish in bond for export to the United States; no right to receive bait or supplies from home through their ports; no right to buy bait, and, in fact, they assume that they are outlaws in every sense, and entitled to no consideration at their hands save capture."

"Under such an interpretation of the law, then, it does not seem so strange that the fishermen have been so persistently annoyed by the Dominion officials?"

"You are quite right, for the officials have been very industrious in the outrages authorized by their government. The six schooners commissioned as cutters by the Dominion have followed and harassed the fishermen, driving them out of harbors where they had sought shelter, capturing them on hearsay evidence and making their authority felt on every possible and conceivable occasion."

"How many vessels have been captured altogether, Mr. Babson?"

"Oh, five or six Gloucester vessels and as many more belonging to other ports; and when you consider that these vessels involve a loss to their owners and crews of about $10,000 each, and that one of the inducements held out to the officer making the seizure is one-half the proceeds, it is singular that more have not been captured, for it was intended that the Dominion navy should be a paying institution."

"I have learned from the owners and crews of some of the captured vessels that they were not even guilty of violating the regulations which the Canadians put such an unreasonable construction upon. Do you understand that they were innocent, or that they violated the laws through ignorance?"

"In the case of A. H. Franklin it seems that the captain of the cutter making the capture had no personal knowledge of any violation of law or treaty on the part of the owner of the Franklin; but, from information from some source, he pursued the vessel and took her. Now, on this ground any American vessel that has been in the bay or has touched at their ports will be liable to capture on information furnished by their enemies, particularly when the division of the profits is so largely in favor of the officer making the capture. Our people, you see, fear that next year, if their vessels get into the bay, they will be captured on information of violation the previous year, and the known hostility there against our fishermen will no doubt secure evidence against almost any vessel."

"How about the White Fawn?"

"That case is outrageous. Simply for buying bait her owners and crew are charged with preparing to fish within the three mile line. Now it is well known that our Western Bank fleet always buy their bait inshore, and use it entirely in the deep sea fishing. The construction put upon this act is simply in keeping with the open hostility of feeling displayed against Mr. Friend, the owner of the vessel, and the personal abuse of the officers of the government."

NON-INTERCOURSE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I have found out during my investigations around town where the idea of non-intercourse originated. It was not with Ben Butler, as a great many suppose. As long ago as August 26 the Cape Ann *Advertiser*, one of the most able and enterprising country journals in New England, advanced that idea in the following language:—"Let those who seek to put an arbitrary construction upon the laws touching upon the fishing question be made to feel that two parties can *play* at that game as well as one, and it will have a wonderful effect towards cooling off those excited Provincials. We can do without them much better than they can without us, and it is only necessary for the business men of the Provinces to become aware of this fact, and they will then earnestly protest against any more of this unnecessary meddling with the United States fishermen. * * * * If, therefore, the English government see fit to abrogate these privileges, which are common to all nations, as a direct blow at our fishing interests, it simply shows that malice and revenge are the inspirations of these acts, and that nothing but direct reciprocity of non-intercourse, shutting out the productions of the provinces from our markets, will bring them to their senses. This subject assumes a broader and more national aspect, as from harassing fishermen they have now assumed to shut up their ports and forbid trade to Americans, while no other nation is treated in this discourteous manner."

This idea of non-intercourse is more prevalent here than in other sections of the country, for, notwithstanding its impracticability, as frequently pointed out, a numerously signed memorial for such legislation has been forwarded to Congress. In their memorial the petitioners say that inasmuch as the Canadians have declared absolute non-intercourse with the fishermen of the United States, refusing the right to buy stores or supplies at any of their ports—driving them from their harbors, where they had sought shelter—refusing the landing or bonding of American fish or mackerel for export to the United States—they have seized mackerel saved from vessels wrecked on their coasts, refused supplies to disabled vessels, and harassed the fishermen in a manner peculiar to British authority—they therefore pray that a non-intercourse act be passed, similar in its effects to that of Canada, whereby the same treatment may be applied to all vessels hailing from the British provinces as that suffered by American fishermen; also for an act prohibiting the importation of English or Canadian fish or mackerel so long as American vessels are prohibited from taking fish and mackerel in so-called British waters; also that transportation in bond of merchandise for Canada through American territory be prohibited until Canadian ports are opened for transportation in bond of American fish, mackerel, or other merchandise to and from the United States. Also that the United States demand full and complete indemnity for vessels and cargoes captured, and for all detentions and outrages committed on fishing vessels and their crews by British armed vessels.

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN 1870.

In addition to the annoyances of the British government the year just closing has been otherwise disastrous. The record made up for the year ending to-day shows that there have been thirteen vessels and ninety-seven lives lost, against sixteen vessels and sixty-seven lives in 1869. The aggregate tonnage of the vessels lost this year is 798.14, their value $79,700, insurance $63,470. Four of these vessels were lost in the Georges fishery, two in the Bank and two in the Bay of St. Lawrence mackerel fishery, one in the shore mackerel fishery, two in the coasting trade and two in the herring fishery. Of the ninety-seven men lost twenty-six were married, leaving twenty-six widows and forty-five fatherless children.

The following is a detailed list of the disasters to life and property among the Gloucester fishermen for the year ending to-day:—

IN THE GEORGES FISHERY.

Schooner Weather Gage was lost on the 25th of January. She was owned by Messrs. Maddocks & Co., and valued, with her outfit, at $5,000. Insured for $4,375 in the Gloucester Mutual Fishing office. Her crew list comprised ten men, as follows:—Mark Sweeny, master; Abraham Bushy, Stephen Chisholm, William Powers, John Pitman, John McKenzie, Archie McNeil, Archibald McAllister, Neal Macauley, John A. McKenzie.

Schooner Austerlitz was lost in the gale of March 18. She was boarded by a heavy sea, which left her in a sinking condition. Crew taken off by schooner Riverdale. Owned by Messrs. McKenzie & Knowlton; valued at $3,700, and insured for $3,275 in the Gloucester office.

Schooner William F. Pool, lost in March. Owned by Messrs. Sidney Friend & Brother. Valued at $9,080 and insured for $7,915 in the Gloucester office. Her crew list comprised ten men, as follows:—James Lunderkin, master; William Troy, Henry Raymond, John Sullivan, James McLaughlin, Henry Peterson, Alexander McDonald, Peter Vaughn and two others, whose names are unknown.

Schooner Alatamaha, lost in October. Owned by Captain William Brown and others, and valued at $5,056. Insured for $4,559 in the Gloucester office. Crew of ten men, viz.:—William Brown, master; Henry Grier, James Reviles, Benjamin Powers, William Geyer, Antoine Norbury, Charles Terry, Charles Hamlin and two men whose names are unknown.

*Lost Overboard*—Antone Enes was lost overboard from schooner Peerless, February 24; Alvin Nickerson, from the Rival, March 9; Matthew Gracis, from the Eastern Queen, March 18; Frank Frazier, from the Bridget Ann, March 19; Taylor J. Valler, from the Highflyer, September 10; William R. Hardy and Christian Cass, from the Banyard, September 4; one of the crew of the Elisha Holmes, name unknown, lost March 23, while leaving the harbor.

IN THE BANK FISHERY.

Schooner Viking, lost in January, on her way to the Grand Banks. Owned by Messrs. Lemuel Friend & Co.; valued at $7,800 and insured for $6,820 in the Gloucester office. Her crew comprised eleven men, as follows:—William L. Rogers, master; Edward Gallahan, Patrick Frazier, Larry Frazier, August Frazier, Henry Hartford, William Parker, John R. Reed, Lemuel S. Rogers, Dennis Sullivan, John Burke.

Schooner Pocumtuck, engaged in the Western Bank fishery, was run ashore near Ship Harbor, N. S., condemned and sold, the master pocketing the receipts. She was owned by Captain Sargent S. Day, valued with her outfits at $3,[illegible]00, and insured for $2,652 in the Gloucester office.

*Lost Overboard*—Joseph Ward and Francis Lee were lost from schooner John S. Tyler May 18; Simon Clifford and William Bryant from the Sea Gull in May; James Scanlan and J. H. Ames from the Mary G.; Dennis October 12; Albert Frank from the M. L. Wetherell in October.

IN THE HERRING FISHERY.

Schooner George R. Bradford was lost in February on her homeward passage from Newfoundland. She was owned by Messrs. Leighton & Co., valued at $7,500 and insured for $5,500 in the Gloucester office. There was also $2,000 on the cargo in a Boston office. Her crew comprised six men, viz.:—John Wade, master; Thomas Toom, John Herring, Alexander Grant, Samuel Steele, William Appleton.

Schooner Belle Brandon was recently wrecked on Long Island, near Mount Desert, while on her passage to Grand Menan, N. B.; crew saved. She was owned by Mr. William Hodgkins, valued at $3,[illegible]00, and insured in $2,[illegible]25 in the Gloucester office. Outfit insured for $600.

IN THE SHORE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Schooner Day Star, lost in October. Owned by James Mansfield & Sons, valued at $4,000 and insured for $2,750 in the Gloucester office. She had a crew of twelve men, as follows:—Simon Nickie, master; James R. Clarke, Charles Thompson, John McDonald, Harraden Reed, Andrew Ryan, Frank Anderson, Francisco Constana Stanjo, Francisco Joseph, William Thompson, Thomas Lower and a boy whose name is unknown.

Michael Noan was lost overboard from schooner George O. Hovey October 13.

Martin Quinlan and John Kelly were drowned from a fishing boat run down and sunk off Eastern Point May 29.

IN THE BAY MACKEREL FISHERY.

Schooner Dauntless was lost in September, while on her second trip to the Bay of St. Lawrence. She was owned by Messrs. Sidney Friend & Brother, valued at $8,000 and insured for $7,000 in the Gloucester office. Her crew list comprised twelve men, viz.:—James G. Craig, master; John La Pierre, Martin Costello, John Todd, Jr., George Todd, Daniel Herrick, Edward Smith, James Smith, James Welch, George Goodwin and two others whose names are unknown.

John Bake was lost overboard from schooner Wildfire, October 10.

Boat Equity was wrecked at Spectacle Island, October 25; crew saved. She was owned by Captain Abraham Babson, valued at about $400 and insured for $362 in the Gloucester office.

IN THE COASTING BUSINESS.

Schooner Norwester sailed from New York for Para in October, 1869, and was never afterwards heard from. She was owned by Messrs. John Pew & Son, valued at $6,000 and insured for $5,500 in the Cape Ann Mutual Marine office. She was commanded by Captain John S. Foster, of this town, and had a crew of five men, shipped in New York, whose names are unknown.

Schooner Julia Parsons, of this port, was abandoned at sea November 20, while on her passage from Surinam. Crew saved. She was owned by Mr. Frank W. Homans, valued at $8,000 and insured for $6,500 in a Boston office.

# MINNIE DAVIS.

## Accused of Arson—The Strange, Sad Story of a Young Girl's Life as Given by Herself.

The HERALD a few days since contained the story of an attempted suicide at the Central Police Office of a girl of eighteen, who had been imprisoned there on a charge of arson. A letter she had written to the Fire Marshal was published, and also the circumstance of her being found hanging to the knob of her cell door. A HERALD reporter had a long interview with her since that time, and procured from her the following statement of her experiences in a world that has not used her over kindly:—

My maiden name was Minnie Morgan, and I was born in the city of Philadelphia, at 2,010 Parish street. I think I must have been sent to school at eight years of age. It is

ONLY TEN YEARS AGO,

but it seems a very long time since then. Before I was fifteen I was married. It was on the 1st day of January, 1868, and the ceremony took place at my home, in Parish street. My husband's name was Davis, and he is now dead. (The speaker here covered her face with her handkerchief and wept.) I was fifteen the February after I was married, and in that month, if I remember rightly, I went with my husband on our bridal tour to Europe, he having been detained after our marriage in this country by unfinished business. We were in Europe a little more than a year, when

WE WENT TO PARIS,

and after residing there about two months my husband died suddenly of heart disease. He was buried in the cemetery of Père le Chaise. I stayed in France only two weeks after my husband's death, when I returned to America with my brother-in-law, who had been extra professor at one of the Universities of St. Petersburg, and who had come on to Paris in time for my husband's funeral. I arrived in New York a little more than fourteen months ago; it may have been more than fourteen. I cannot tell now. I feel a whirling sensation in my head, and do not sometimes know quite all I am saying. My brother-in-law and I lived at No. 101 Waverley place. We remained there not quite two months. My brother-in-law remained here while I went on to Philadelphia

TO SEE MY MOTHER.

I remained there only a very short time and then came back to New York, where I was married to my former brother-in-law, Dr. W. J. Davis. We went to No. 54 Second avenue to board, in the family of the Rev. Samuel B. Willis, whom I learned to respect for his many kindnesses to me, notwithstanding I was born and bred a Catholic, and I love his whole family dearly. We remained there but a short time then, as we went on to Philadelphia the day before Thanksgiving. That was one year ago. We remained in Philadelphia till just before the Christmas following, when the Doctor went to Baltimore and I came back to the minister's family, where I remained only till about the 1st of January, when, in response to a letter from my husband, I left to join him in Baltimore. We stopped at Barnum's Hotel in that city for a few days, when we both went to Washington and remained there till February. Then my husband went to Cincinnati to fill

AN ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE,

and I returned to Philadelphia, where I gave birth to my child. My husband went from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Some time after I returned to New York and visited Mr. Willis' family, where I remained till after my husband (who had in the meantime gone from St. Louis to Chicago) returned to meet me in this city. He soon after went to Boston and I went to Philadelphia for my baby and followed him. In Boston I told him he must not leave me without money and neglect me, that he did not use me kindly or provide

SUFFICIENTLY FOR THE BABY,

who was in delicate health and needed extra attendance and nursing. We quarrelled then and he went to Canada, leaving me helpless and alone. I tried to follow him to Portland, but saw my money was nearly all gone, and I came back here to Mr. Willis' family. I was thrown upon them by these circumstances in a penniless condition, and owing to the recent death of my mother I had no other home. They (Mr. Willis' family) treated me with the greatest kindness. I can never forget them for their kindness and attentions to me at that time; but for them I should have been dead long ago, and my present misery and

THE PAIN I HAVE SUFFERED

would have been spared me. I went from Mr. Willis' to No. 24 Bleecker street, having been furnished with money to do so by a friend of my husband. I procured a nurse for the baby and then advertised for a position as governess or housekeeper. This I failed to get at first, but accepted a place as seamstress at No. 97 Clinton place. I left this situation for another as housekeeper, at twenty-five dollars per month, in Twenty-second street near Fifth avenue. I left this place in October to go to Philadelphia on business; remained in that city a week, and then came back, going first to Mr. Willis' and then to West Twenty-ninth street, where the fire occurred.

THE FIRE.

I was going to leave Mrs. Hagadorn's, and return to Philadelphia, where I expected to remain. Mrs. Hagadorn did not like to have the gas burned in the house after ten o'clock, and I had asked her for a lamp. She would not give me one, but finally gave me a candlestick and I bought a candle. I intended to go home (for Philadelphia always seemed more homelike to me than any other place) on Christmas, and Christmas Eve, although I was ill, I began to pack my things. I had by the doctor's orders drank three wine glasses of gin, at intervals, and when I had packed my valise and boxes, and folded all my clothes—I had many nice dresses, &c.—I felt very

WEAK AND SLEEPY.

The rubbish which had accumulated in my trunk, old letters, newspapers, magazines and such like, was loose in the bottom. Having removed all else and replaced the folded dresses and other articles on top of them in the trunk and laid aside the dress I now have on—a gray one for travelling in—I retired, leaving the candle on the washstand, and dropped to sleep. The next thing I remember was the presence of a number of men in my room and that it was on fire. I do not know how the fire could have originated unless the lace curtains were blown against the candle, which might have been the case, as the window was raised about four or five inches from the sill. Mrs. Hagadorn had

NO SUCH CONVERSATION

with me as she alleges, save one in which she made remarks she now ascribes to me, and which I replied to in a manner that made her resentful. I never lived at No. 8 Bleecker street, as has been stated in some of the papers, and there were no such circumstances as are detailed in that statement which can apply to my residence at No. 24 Bleecker street. I was

ARRESTED ON CHRISTMAS MORNING

and taken to Jefferson Market, where, notwithstanding my illness, I was compelled to pass two nights in the cold cells. At my entreaties I was removed here and placed in this room, which, though a cell, is warm and relieves the pain, which was becoming too great to bear. Every one here shows pity for my condition.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

I saw the reports in several papers, to whose reporters I had stated the truth, but who had only laughed at me or shrugged their shoulders at what I said. These reports were garbled or untrue, and I felt that every one wanted to do me all the injustice they could. I felt that without friends to protect me, with all seeming to wish me ill, I must suffer for an act I never committed, and probably be sent to the State Prison, as

THE CULMINATION OF MY DISGRACE.

I have not found the world a pleasant place, and I hoped that my mother, who was pure and good, might intercede for my pardon, if, in defiance of the Church and the law I took my own life. I longed so to be out of misery. I do not know how long I was hanging there.

The reporter here asked why she did not climb to the grating over the door and fasten the noose there? She answered that she could not reach it by aid of the chair, and then showed the method by which she sought to strangle herself. She says that her only relatives reside in Tilford, near Philadelphia.

ACCIDENT TO A HUNTING PARTY.—From the Macon (Ga.) papers we learn that on the 26th ult. a party of gentlemen left that city in bateaux on a duck hunting expedition. One of the bateaux turned over and out of the five men in it only two escaped. The other three, George Napier, Henry Ellis and a colored man named Bob, were last seen floating down the river clinging to frozen logs, but there is little hope of their safety.

NEGROES FROZEN TO DEATH.—Three negro men froze to death near Lowndesboro, Ala., on the night of the [illegible] ult. They had been to town and supplied themselves with bottles of "shoving," and laid down on the side of the road while intoxicated. One of them was the defeated "independent candidate" for the Legislature and [illegible] considerable influence with the [illegible] colored voters.

# THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

## Intrigues for the Next Republican Nomination.

Colfax's Case Adroitly Managed—He Is a Candidate, Himself to the Contrary Notwithstanding—A National Ulcer—How the House Committees Are Packed to Favor Great Monopolists—The American Iron and Steel Association and National Bank Ring—Political Weathercocks and the Coming Man—One Thousand Dollar Presents—The Sinuous Colfax and the Audacious Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1870.

With the counting of the electoral votes that declared General Grant President of the United States commenced the intrigues for the succession then four years distant. The republican nomination is now scarcely eighteen months away. There are politicians in this city and elsewhere who have thought of little else for this two and a half years past, and will think of little else for the next eighteen months to come. The great field of intrigue during the last session of Congress was of course this city. With the adjournment it was transferred to our principal watering places, to return here again with the reassembling of Congress. Surprising as it may seem at first glance it is nevertheless a well established fact that the man who stands the very best chance at the present time of getting the next republican nomination is our adroit friend

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

His case is better and far more adroitly managed than that of any other candidate. His celebrated letter, declining further political honor and declaring his unalterable determination to retire to private life, was, though the cheapest piece of political clap trap, very generally believed to be really in earnest. It was apparently so sincere that astute politicians were deceived by it and his most dangerous rivals completely thrown off their guard. They will now for the first time learn the fact that Mr. Colfax is

"IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS,"

who were too successful in getting him into his present position to relax any effort to put him just one notch higher.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES

of the Fortieth Congress were arranged by Speaker Colfax apparently fair and right, but really so as not, *in any way*, to disturb any powerful monopoly.

The Committee on Banking and Currency had on it three men—good men, sound and true; but care was taken to have a large majority who would see that no efforts should be made by Congress to remove or even puncture that

NATIONAL ULCER,

the national banking system. As a matter of course the national bank and Treasury ring worked for Mr. Colfax's nomination to the first office in the gift of the nation; but, failing in that, managed to secure the second, and are now waiting their turn to try again.

Not only was the Banking and Currency Committee packed with national bank partisans, but friends of the monopoly were stationed as sentinels in all the other important House committees. One national bank president was made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; another was put at the head of the Pacific Railroad Committee. One prominent national bank partisan and special pleader was placed on the Judiciary Committee and another on the Ways and Means.

In short all the House committees were arranged so that no currency bill in the interest of the people could have a ghost of a chance. Rest assured that the national bank ring managers have worked for Mr. Colfax, and will continue in that direction during the term of his natural life. They want no better man for their purposes. He has been tried and not found wanting.

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS

was arranged so as to suit the high tariff league and the American Iron and Steel Association, and at the same time choke off two or three of Mr. Colfax's rivals in the race.

Turn to the HERALD of May 25, 1868, pages 4 and 5, and you will find mention made of a confidential circular issued by the secretary of the high tariff "Industrial League" to members of its executive council. In that precious document the managing officers of the "League" boast of having largely influenced the selection of the Committees of Congress. They also stated that the result of those manipulations was quite satisfactory, nearly equal in value to the cost of the entire organization, and recommended the raising of more money. So much for the tariff league. Is it any wonder that they support Mr. Colfax?

THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION.

In Philadelphia the electioneering headquarters of Mr. Colfax's especial friends was at the spacious rooms of the American Iron and Steel Association, on Walnut street, near Fourth. This association, though the wealthiest in the country, is very little known, even in Pennsylvania. It numbers among its members nearly all the wealthy iron and steel manufacturers in the United States, each of whom pays into the treasury of the organization a certain fixed sum on each ton of iron or steel he manufactures. It is not, therefore, left with each member to contribute what he pleases, as is usual with similar organizations, but all are regularly taxed according to capacity. It is not strictly speaking a secret society, like the Boston Cloth Manufacturers' Association, but a large portion of its operations do not seem to reach the public. It is credited with originating nearly all the tariff bills that have within the past few years been reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. Though the members are nominally of both political parties they are all really one in politics. In practice they believe in the most rigid "protection" for their own and affiliated interests, and in the most liberal "free trade" for all outsiders. The legislation that will bring the highest possible price for whatever they have for sale, and the very lowest for the products they may need to buy of other people. A large number, probably a majority, of the members are interested in national banks, and as a matter of course are always ready, in and out of season, to defend that eleemosynary three hundred million dollar monstrosity, our national banking system.

Such, in brief, is the American Iron and Steel Association. It is the wealthiest and best managed political close corporation in the United States. It has the making and unmaking of some of the highest and lowest officials in the land. In fact, none of the great monopolists that I have here mentioned are asleep. They have thoroughly tried Mr. Colfax and found in him just the material wanted. They made him Vice President and at the next nominating convention will leave no stone unturned to make him President. Let other candidates beware!

POLITICAL WEATHERCOCKS

indicate the nomination of Mr. Colfax to the Presidency at the next republican convention. Politicians and office holders never make presents to any great extent except to the coming man; and they only make them as advance payments for expected favors. One of the city papers here has just chronicled the fact that

Vice President Colfax has received from Mr. R. Beardsley, United States Consul at Jerusalem, a box containing a speaker's mallet, of olive wood, with heads of oak from Abraham's oak at Hebron, a chain of olive wood from the Mount of Olives, and an inkstand and sandbox of asphalt from the Dead Sea, all beautifully carved and polished.

What our smiling Vice President is to do with a communion cup chalice is not stated; but it is very clear that Mr. United States Consul Beardsley is taking time by the forelock, and expects to stand well with the administration of Mr. President Colfax—that is to be.

A recent pictorial contains illustrations of an elaborate silver service presented to Baby Colfax by "a number of the friends of Vice President Colfax, of both political parties." "The whole is valued," we are informed, "at one thousand dollars." We are further informed that

Twelve different colors of gold are employed in the carving and frosting of this and the other pieces. The handles of the bowl find their counterpart in [illegible] the handles of the other articles, including the knife, fork and spoon, in a representation of the Roman fasces.

And all for "one thousand dollars." If the next nominating convention is properly controlled, the number of the friends of Vice President Colfax, of both political parties, will surely have their reward.

SPEAKER BLAINE

has not been proclaimed from the housetops as a candidate for the Presidency, but facts indicate that he has been and is now intriguing in that direction, with a well grounded hope that something may yet turn up. He has, beyond question, been attempting to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, but with what success we shall see.

The impetuous, straightforward but unsophisticated Blaine finds it utterly impossible to successfully follow the sinuous course of the smiling, crafty Uriah Heep who wielded the mallet in the House of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

The House Committees of the Forty-first Congress have been packed solely in the interest of the great monopolists—openly and undisguisedly packed—without even a pretence of fairness; and the result is that [illegible] Blaine has failed. In attempting the Colfax job, without the crafty, subtle nature [illegible] so easily to [illegible], he has grossly overdone the whole business.

A CASE IN POINT.

Take the Committee on Banking and Currency, for example. For four years of Colfax's rule the national banks held their own against all attempts [illegible] made by the ablest men of both political parties. The monopolists were abundantly satisfied to be able to hold their own.

When Mr. Blaine organized the committee he rudely thrust out nearly every friend of the people it contained, and made it up almost wholly from the ranks of national bank partisans. The result is known to all men. The present Congress has given the national banks an

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY

for circulation of $55,000,000.

The Pacific Railroad Committee was organized in a manner most satisfactory to the public land subsidy jobbers, and the Iron and Steel Association has every reason to be more than satisfied with the organization of the Committee of Ways and Means.

In spite of General Banks' earnest and patriotic efforts to the contrary the Committee on Foreign Affairs helped to strangle free Cuba. The Spanish ring ought to be satisfied with Mr. Blaine. None of the rings here can find fault with him, unless it be for excess of zeal in their service. There is the only trouble—zeal without knowledge.

Mr. Blaine's bid for the support of the national banks is just $55,000,000 higher than Mr. Colfax can make, and in this bold stroke is found the danger. The monopolists are frightened at its audacity. They very much incline to turn from the bold, audacious Blaine to the crafty, smiling, sinuous Colfax. The latter they know is always safe, the former may endanger everything by his very boldness.

TOO MUCH POWER.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has too much power—more by far than the President of the United States. By packing the committees he can control the legislation of Congress, to strike down or build up interests at will.

Mr. Colfax presents us with the first instance where this power has been used as the principal stepping stone to the Presidency, and I trust that Mr. Blaine's effort in that direction will be the last. Let the House committees be chosen hereafter the same as in the Senate—by ballot.

# CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

## His Views on the St. Domingo Scheme and the Next Presidential Campaign.

The opinions of men who have played prominent parts in the busy scenes of politics are matters of public interest, and the readers of the HERALD will be gratified to hear what the Chief Magistrate of the Judiciary has to say on the topics that now occupy the attention of the American people. Chief Justice Chase is slowly recovering from a protracted illness, and in personal appearance is somewhat altered from his former self; but he still has the well-known lofty dignity of mien and looks every inch a judge.

The following conversation took place yesterday between Chief Justice Chase and a HERALD reporter:—

REPORTER—I know your long illness has debarred you from taking an active part in the political affairs of the country; still some of the most remarkable events could not have failed to come within your notice.

CHIEF JUSTICE—You are right. For months I have taken no interest in politics. My chief attention has been devoted to my health, and as I have not pursued the course of the late events I have no decided views on the different topics of the day.

REPORTER—Have you not read Senator Sumner's speech in relation to the St. Domingo scheme?

CHIEF JUSTICE—I had it read to me. I think Grant's policy on this question does not warrant Sumner's opposition. If the people of St. Domingo desire to come into the Union we can do no better than to gratify their wish by annexing them to the United States. I think great advantages would accrue to this country from the possession of an island in the West Indies.

REPORTER—Are your relations with President Grant of a friendly nature?

CHIEF JUSTICE—They are neither friendly nor otherwise. There can be no points of discussion between us, as I do not in my official capacity come in contact with him.

REPORTER—What do you think, Mr. Chase, of General Schenck's appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to England?

CHIEF JUSTICE—I have known General Schenck for many years, but I am not prepared to say whether his nomination is a judicious choice or not. American diplomacy has been at fault with regard to the controversies pending between this country and England.

REPORTER—Have you any views concerning the next Presidential campaign?

CHIEF JUSTICE—This event is so far in the distance that I have not given the subject a thought. I anticipate it will be a lively campaign on account of the dissensions that have sprung up in the republican party.

REPORTER—Does the manner in which the affairs of the country are conducted by the present Cabinet meet your approbation?

CHIEF JUSTICE—I can offer no views on the subject. When I am restored to health I shall be happy to see you. At present I cannot burden my mind with such weighty matters.

REPORTER—When do you expect to assume the duties of your office?

CHIEF JUSTICE—Before the expiration of the present term.

The conversation continued for some time upon indifferent matters, and after wishing Mr. Chase a happy New Year and the recovery of his health the reporter withdrew.

# THE GRAND BALL OF 1871.

## The Americus Club and Its Winter Festivities.

Enchanted Palaces and a Fairy Land of Flowers—Fountains of Perfumed Waters and Winged Warblers—The Lake of Como and Its Surroundings Outdone—Fashion in a Furor—The New and the Old.

The Americus Club, like all American institutions of its kind, had a quiet and humble beginning. Its members are, however, gentlemen of large resources of brain and wealth, and whatever they have undertaken they seem to have accomplished. The peculiarity of their success has been its uniformity, extending even to the pleasures and follies of life. It was a merry, jovial circle of *bon vivants* that first gathered in the tents pitched by them on a little point of land extending into the waters of the Sound, near Greenwich, Conn. The free, enjoyable life they led, the fishing, hunting, boating and bathing by day, and the good cheer in the tents at night, with dancing, singing and story-telling, had wonderful charms for the toilers in the city. The fame of the Americus soon reached every dusty office and every elegant drawing room of the town, and hundreds rushed to gain an *entrée* to its magic circle. The tents have passed away, and one of the most elegant club houses in the world has taken their place. Each year the members of the club have given a ball in town to their lady friends, and it is to their latest effort in this direction the following applies:—

THE GRAND BALL

will take place on Thursday night next (the 5th inst.), at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall. Between these two buildings, and leading from one to the other, an arched passageway, laid with Brussels carpeting and covered with silk bunting, will afford a promenade 140 feet in length by twenty-eight in width. Divided in the centre by a railing, all confusion will be avoided, parties going and returning by distinct passages.

IRVING HALL

will be decorated profusely with rare and costly flowers, arranged in dense masses, with green foliage as a background, and rising on all sides from the floor to the ceiling under the galleries, completely covering the walls and forming gardens of the choicest exotics; while fountains of perfumed waters will cool the air, and a thousand canary birds make music for the multitude. In the centre of the hall a

BEAUTIFUL FLORAL TEMPLE,

sixteen feet in diameter, will rise to the height of thirty-two feet. This temple of slender columns will contain an elaborate fountain, the waters of which will be alive with gold and silver fish, darting hither and thither under leaves of water lilies and brilliant from the light of a grand chandelier suspended from the dome. The parterres on each side of the building will be hung with baskets of cut flowers, and interspersed among the plants will be pieces of rare statuary and elegant vases. Above the gardens and adorning the galleries will be hung many fine oil paintings, representing summer scenes at the club grounds and in their immediate vicinity, near Greenwich, Conn. At the extreme end of the hall will be suspended the view of the old club house and grounds which figured at the ball last year.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

will be devoted to the dancing in all its myriad forms, and at the back of the stage will be hung a view of the new club house and grounds. This building will also be richly decorated and arranged with mottoes and monograms. Here, too, the ball will be opened by a burst of melody from one hundred and fifty instruments, under the direction of Grafulla.

"SOMEHOW TO THE FRONT."

The arrangements have been made under the immediate superintendence of the President of the Club, Mr. W. M. Tweed, and the Secretary, C. D. Hall. Messrs. [illegible] W. Bowman, Charles H. Hall, Edward J. Shandley and James L. Miller will act as chairmen of their respective committees. The [illegible] will be [illegible] in their own [illegible], consisting of [illegible] ... and each lady will [illegible] with a [illegible] bouquet. The [illegible] of [illegible] with the [illegible] of art and [illegible] in cool and bright colors. Suppers will be served in the supper rooms of the building, and everything will be done that can possibly contribute to make this [illegible] gratifying to [illegible].

# THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

## Official Record for 1870—Murders, Suicides, Accidents and Violent Deaths Generally.

The following official record of the matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Coroners during the year just past will be found interesting and valuable:—

| | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Still births, &c., found in the streets | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scalds from various causes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Asphyxia—Overlaid in bed | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| While eating | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fire and smoke, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Suicidal | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Burns from clothes taking fire | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kerosene oil and patent oils | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Falls—Hatchways, elevators, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scaffolds, ladders, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| From windows | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fire escapes | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Down stairs | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| In the street | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Embankments, areas, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Out of wagons, trucks, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buildings in course of erection, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Collisions, &c., between boats, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Machinery, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Blasting | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Kicked by horse | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Run over—Steam cars within city limits | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Horse cars within city limits | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Trucks, wagons, &c. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Accidental poisoning | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Drowning—accidental | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Found, unknown | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | Feb. | June. | July. | Aug. | Nov. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Explosions—Boiler | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| Gas tank | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Soda fountain | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Riot | — | — | 6 | — | — | 6 |
| Effects of heat | — | 17 | 153 | 6 | — | 176 |
| Accidental shooting | 2 | — | 3 | — | — | 5 |

SUICIDES.

| | Jan. | Feb. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hanging | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 21 | 5 |
| Shooting | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 22 | — |
| Cutting throat | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | 7 | 2 |
| Poisoning | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 16 | 16 |
| Drowning | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 11 | 4 |
| Jumping from windows | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Jumping front of locomotives | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | 2 | — |
| Jumping from roof of houses | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | — | 2 | — |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 23 |
| Grand total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 112 |

Nationalities as follows:—United States, 24; Germany, 55; Ireland, 15; England, 9; Scotland, 4; France, 5; unknown, 3; total, 112.

The ages ran as follows:—Under twenty, 1; thirty, 26; forty, 31; fifty, 27; sixty, 16; seventy, 10; eighty, 1.

The poisons were as follows:—Paris green, males 7, females 5; laudanum, males 4, females 4; morphine, males 3, female 1; nicotine, male 1; nitric acid, male 1.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of unknown infants found dead in the streets, alley-ways, rivers, &c., 1870 ........ 169
Deaths by accidents of various kinds, including deaths by heat ........ 761
Deaths by drowning ........ 167
Deaths by suicide ........ 112
Deaths by homicide ........ 41

Total ........ 1,250

The bodies of unknown persons were found as follows:—East river, 97; North river, 63; Harlem river, 5; ponds in city, 2. Total, 167, of which there were 149 males and 18 females.

HOMICIDES.

JANUARY 2.—Anna Aimeyo, aged twenty-five years, native of London, England, came to her death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of George Bauman, at No. 69 Elizabeth street.

JANUARY 3.—George Stohl, aged twenty-six years, a native of Germany, came to his death by stab wounds received on the night of December 24, 1869, at the lager beer saloon No. 129 Delancey street.

JANUARY 5.—James Logan, aged twenty-one years, a native of Ireland, pistol shot wound, hands of Jeremiah Dunn, on sidewalk in Houston street, near Greene.

JANUARY 15.—Conrad Oestricher, aged thirty years, Germany, stab wounds, hands of Morris Kehr and Abraham Kehr as an accessory, in Norfolk street, near Rivington.

JANUARY 29.—William Townsend, fifty-five years, England, stab wound in his own store, No. 192 Hudson street, hands of Jack Reynolds.

FEBRUARY 1.—John Merkee, forty-nine years, Germany, fracture of skull, opposite No. 239 Tenth avenue, during a scuffle with unknown persons.

FEBRUARY 16.—Margaret Sheridan, thirty-one years, New York, pistol shot wound, hands of her husband, Thomas Sheridan, at No. 517 West Forty-first street.

APRIL 24.—David O'Day, thirty-one years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Philip Cooney, in the saloon No. 81 King street.

MAY 13.—Patrick Welsh, thirty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, on the 17th March, at No. 523 Second avenue, hands of Michael Martin.

JUNE 2.—Patrick Hernan, twenty-one years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of officer William Burke, Fourth precinct, in Pearl street, near Hague street, in discharge of duty.

JUNE 18.—John O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound, hands of Lawrence Sullivan, at No. 1 Whitehall street.

JUNE 26.—Daniel Michell, twenty-one years, Germany, stab wound, hands of Thomas Sheridan, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-seventh street.

JULY 3.—Mary Nelson, thirty years, Ireland, violent beating, hands of her husband, George Nelson, in tenement house in Greenwich street, near Harrison street.

JULY 4.—Robert Montgomery, twenty-two years, New York, pistol shot, hands James Eagan, in Second avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

JULY 9.—Jacob Schreiber, twenty-eight years, Germany, struck on the head with a cobble-stone at No. 334 West Forty-third street, during an assault upon the premises by John Campbell, James Boyle and John Stewart.

JULY 12.—Florence Scannell, twenty-three years, New York, pistol shot, hands of Thomas Donoghue, on 5th of December, 1869, corner Second avenue and Twenty-third street.

JULY 18.—Patrick Farrell, twenty-six years, Ireland, pistol shot wound, hands of William Hamilton, June 18, in Fourteenth street, near First avenue.

JULY 24.—Henry Wachiels, thirty-seven, Germany, stab wound, hands of John Glass, at No. 412 West Thirty-fifth street.

JULY 29.—Benjamin Nathan, fifty-seven, New York, wounds inflicted by an instrument known as a "dog," by unknown person, at No. 12 West Twenty-third street.

AUGUST 1.—James Fingleton, twenty-seven years, New York, bayonet wound through the chest, hands of Adam Lainfried, in his own bakery, No. 431 East Fourteenth street.

AUGUST 3.—George Johnson, nineteen years, United States, stab wound, hands of Patrick Griffin, in James street, near Cherry.

AUGUST 9.—Charles Wilson, twenty-six years, Norway, pistol shot, hands of James Nolan, on Staten Island ferryboat Middletown, July 16, 1870.

AUGUST 14.—William Davis, nineteen, Ireland, injuries by blows on the head with a whiffletree, hands of Margaret Dunn, No. 1 Bridge street.

AUGUST 18.—Thomas Shea, twenty-one years, Ireland, injuries from a thrust of a broom handle through the eye, hands of Michael McAloon, corner of Forty-third street and Second avenue.

AUGUST 18.—John J. Keey, fourteen years, New York, stab wound of the head, received July 12, 1870, in Twentieth street, near Seventh avenue, hands of William Kavanagh.

AUGUST 18.—Dennis O'Brien, twenty-five years, Ireland, stab wound with an ice pick, hands of Frederick Dulken, at 56 Orchard street.

AUGUST 27.—Hugh McCall, forty, Scotland, blow of an axe, hands of Patrick Mathews, August 13, 1870, at No. 222 Cherry street, during a fight.

AUGUST 28.—Thomas Connelly, twenty-four, Ireland, gunshot wound, hands of Richard Allen, foot of Fifty-seventh street, East river.

AUGUST 28.—John Casey, thirty-two, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Thomas McCormick, corner Twenty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

AUGUST 30.—John Smith, twenty years, New York, pistol shot, hands of Reuben W. [illegible], a private watchman, while protecting the property of his employers from river thieves, August [illegible], 1870.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Christopher [illegible], [illegible] years, Ireland, pistol shot, hands of Valentine [illegible], September 1, 1870, on sidewalk opposite No. [illegible] Washington street.

SEPTEMBER [illegible].—David [illegible], thirty years, Germany, struck on the head with a shovel by John Quinn, in First avenue, near Forty-sixth street, September 14, 1870, and Thomas McGuirk held as an accessory.

SEPTEMBER [illegible].—Mary Von [illegible], twenty-five years, [illegible], pistol shot, hands of William [illegible], September [illegible], 1870, at No. 139 [illegible] street.

SEPTEMBER 25.—Joseph Flinn, twenty-six years, Ireland, struck on the head with an iron [illegible] bar, at No. 3 West Houston street, by Thomas Wigley, September [illegible], 1870.

[illegible] United States, pistol shot wound, hands of John Thomas, September 30, 1870.

NOVEMBER 16.—Ferdinand Schwartz, thirty-five years, Germany, stab wounds, October 25, 1870, at No. 14 Greenwich street, hands of Louis Frank and Martin Bogardus.

NOVEMBER 21.—Ellen Burrick, twenty-seven, Ireland, thrown down basement steps at No. 328 Water street, hands of either George Woodruff, Edward Jackson or Robert Carey.

NOVEMBER 25.—Leonard Geigrich, twenty-eight years, Germany, thrown down stairs at Kress' brewery, East Fifty-fourth street, near Second avenue, by Charles Frese.

NOVEMBER 27.—Edward Hines, twenty-two years, New York, pistol shot, hands of Wm. McNevin, in East Sixteenth street.

DECEMBER 1.—Patrick Vaughan, twenty-two years, Ireland, pistol shot wound, received on the 28th of November, by hands of parties unknown.

DECEMBER 3.—John Cronan, Ireland, injuries from a blow on the head with a tumbler, at hands of Robert Gulles, in West street, near the Battery.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR JANUARY.

It would seem that Secretary Boutwell has at last yielded to the importunate demand from Wall street that he should release a portion of his large currency balance. Accordingly, in his programme for January, he intends buying six millions of bonds, against the sale of only four millions of gold. Moreover, as the days of the bond purchases and gold sales are reversed from his recent custom, so that the former immediately precede the latter, the benefit upon the money market will be all the greater. The programme is in detail as follows:—

BOND PURCHASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wednesday, Jan. 4 | $2,000,000 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 11 | 1,000,000 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 18 | 2,000,000 |
| Wednesday, Jan. 25 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $6,000,000 |

GOLD SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thursday, Jan. 5 | $1,000,000 |
| Thursday, Jan. 12 | 1,000,000 |
| Thursday, Jan. 19 | 1,000,000 |
| Thursday, Jan. 26 | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $4,000,000 |

THE EXTREMES OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The close of another year enables us to bring down our table of the extreme annual quotations of gold to the present time. The preceding year, 1869, was remarkable for the gold "corner" under which the price rose to 165. The steady downward movement which was progressing in 1870 was interrupted by the Franco-Prussian war, previous to which the lowest price since the suspension of specie payments—viz., 110—had been made. The declaration of war by France sent gold to 123⅝, but during actual hostilities the price gradually fell back to 110½. The last sale of the year was at 110⅝. The following is the record of the extremes in each year since 1861:—

| *Year.* | *Highest.* | *Lowest.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1862 | 137 | 100 |
| 1863 | 172½ | 122⅝ |
| 1864 | 285 | 151¼ |
| 1865 | 224⅞ | 128⅝ |
| 1866 | 167¾ | 125 |
| 1867 | 146⅞ | 132 |
| 1868 | 150 | 132⅝ |
| 1869 | 165 | 119½ |
| 1870 | 123⅝ | 110 |

THE JANUARY DIVIDENDS.

The division of profits by corporations for the half year ending December 31 is unusually large. We give below a table of some of the most prominent instances, with the rate per cent and the total amount divided to share and bond holders. Where an asterisk (*) is affixed the dividend is for the past three months, the custom of more frequent payments than semi-annual being on the increase:—

| | *Capital.* | *Rate.* | *Amount.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States five-twenties | $647,551,600 | 3 | $19,4[illegible]1,576 |
| United States sixes, 1881 | 283,673,100 | 3 | 8,510,34[illegible] |
| United States fives, 1874 | 20,000,000 | 2½ | 500,000 |
| United States fives, 1871 | 4,410,000 | In full. | 4,410,000 |
| United States sixes, Pacific roads | 64,618,832 | 3 | 1,938,5[illegible] |
| New York bounty loans | 26,983,600 | 3½ | 94[illegible] |
| New York canal loans, &c. | 15,627,206 | 1½* | 234,409 |
| California aid bonds | 1,500,000 | 3½ | 52,500 |
| California State debt | 3,323,500 | 3½ | 116,323 |
| Ohio State debt | 9,614,735 | 3 | 288,442 |
| New Jersey State debt | 2,926,300 | 3 | 89,[illegible] |
| Connecticut (at Hartford) | 6,000,000 | 3 | 180,000 |
| Illinois State debt | 5,000,000 | 3 | 150,000 |
| South Carolina debt | 7,000,000 | 3 | 210,000 |
| Missouri State debt | 16,054,000 | 3 | 481,[illegible] |
| Maryland (at Baltimore) | 8,854,532 | 1¼&1½* | 119,1[illegible] |
| Georgia State debt | 6,535,500 | 3&3½ | 201,095 |
| Kansas State debt | 1,341,700 | 3 | 40,251 |
| Alabama State debt | 5,270,400 | 2½&4 | 15[illegible] |
| Michigan State debt | 2,505,000 | 3&3½ | 77,[illegible] |
| Central Pacific bonds | 25,881,000 | 3 | 776,430 |
| Union Pacific bonds | 27,075,000 | 3 | 812,250 |
| Reading Railroad | 30,000,000 | 5 | 1,500,000 |
| Northwest Railroad | 35,000,000 | 5 | 1,750,000 |
| Delaware and Lackawanna | 14,164,000 | 5 | [illegible] |
| New Jersey Central R. R. | 15,000,000 | 10 | 1,500,000 |
| Michigan Central | 11,200,000 | 5 | 560,000 |
| Bank of Commerce | 10,000,000 | 4 | 400,000 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 4,000,000 | 5 | 200,000 |
| Importers and Traders' B'k | 1,500,000 | 6 | 90,000 |
| Farmers' Trust Company | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Park Bank | 2,000,000 | 6 | 120,000 |
| Merchants' Exchange Bank | 1,235,000 | 3 | 37,050 |
| Shoe and Leather Bank | 1,200,000 | 6 | 72,000 |
| Broadway Bank | 1,000,000 | 12 | 120,000 |
| Western Pacific bonds | 2,8[illegible] | 3 | [illegible] |
| Third National Bank | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Bank of America | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Fourth National Bank | 5,000,000 | 4 | 200,000 |
| Manhattan Savings | 7,250,000 | 3½ | 253,750 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Market Bank | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| North River Savings | 600,000 | 3 | 18,000 |
| Union Dime Savings | 8,000,000 | 4 | 320,000 |
| East River Savings | 3,500,000 | 3 | [illegible] |
| Continental Bank | 2,000,000 | 4 | 80,000 |
| Corn Exchange Bank | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Grocers' Bank | 300,000 | 5 | 15,000 |
| Greenwich Savings | 7,000,000 | 3¼ | 227,500 |
| Rutland bonds | 4,000,000 | 3½ | 140,000 |
| New York Guaranty Co. | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Third Avenue Savings | 6,000,000 | 3 | 180,000 |
| Harlem Railroad | 7,000,000 | 4 | 280,000 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 17,309,000 | 7 | 1,213,550 |
| West Side Bank | 200,000 | 4 | 8,000 |
| Chatham Bank | 450,000 | 8 | 36,000 |
| Nor. and Wor. road | 2,260,000 | 5 | 113,000 |
| Citizens' Bank | 400,000 | 5 | 20,000 |
| Mercantile Bank | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,000,000 | 6 | 60,000 |
| Union Trust | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Atlantic Bank | 300,000 | 4 | 12,000 |
| Butchers & Drovers' Bank | 800,000 | 5 | 40,000 |
| Nashville & Chat. bonds | 1,500,000 | 3 | 45,000 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 2,000,000 | 5 | 100,000 |
| Oriental Bank | 300,000 | 6 | 18,000 |
| American Express | 5,000,000 | 3 | 150,000 |
| Atlantic & Pacific bonds | 5,000,000 | 3½ | 175,000 |
| Irving Bank | 500,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| West Wisconsin bonds | 1,000,000 | 3½ | 35,000 |
| Bank of New York | 3,000,000 | 5 | 150,000 |
| Chicago & R. I. bonds | 9,000,000 | 3½ | [illegible] |
| People's Bank | 412,500 | 5 | 20,625 |
| Alabama endorsed bonds | 5,000,000 | 4 | 200,000 |
| N. Y., N. Haven & Hartf'd | 9,300,000 | 5 | 465,000 |
| Central National Bank | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 200,000 | 5* | 10,000 |
| Manufacturers & Merch'ts' | 500,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| North River Bank | 400,000 | 3½ | 14,000 |
| Security Bank | 250,000 | 4 | 10,000 |
| Rhode Island State | 3,088,000 | 3 | 92,640 |
| Fort Wayne stock | 19,715,000 | 1¾* | 345,[illegible] |
| National Trust | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Leather Bank | 600,000 | 6 | 36,000 |
| Louisiana National | 1,000,000 | 5 | 50,000 |
| Lake Superior bonds | 4,500,000 | 3½ | 157,500 |
| Panama Company | 7,000,000 | 3 | [illegible] |
| Excelsior Savings | 500,000 | 4 | 20,000 |
| Phenix Bank | 1,800,000 | 4 | 72,000 |
| Rome and Watertown road | 3,000,000 | 4 | 120,000 |
| Second National Bank | 300,000 | 5 | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan Savings | 5,000,000 | 3 | 150,000 |
| Eleventh Ward Bank | 200,000 | 3 | 6,000 |
| East River Bank | 350,000 | 4 | 14,000 |
| Mercantile Bank | 1,000,000 | 5 | [illegible] |
| Tenth National | 1,000,000 | 4 | 40,000 |
| Marine Bank | 400,000 | 6 | [illegible] |
| Bowery Savings | 22,000,000 | 3 and 3½ | [illegible] |
| Market Savings | 1,250,000 | 3 | [illegible] |
| Citizens' Savings | 6,500,000 | 3 | 195,000 |
| Total | | | $57,121,497 |

In addition to the above the fire insurance companies declare large dividends to their shareholders. Attention is directed to our advertising columns for the latest announcements of bank, savings bank, insurance and gas-light dividends. The amount of money to come on the street in this form of disbursement during the interval between December 20 and January 20 is not far from $70,000,000.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The subjoined table will show the gross earnings and operating expenses of the Central Pacific Railroad and the number of miles operated in each year, from the commencement to the present time:—

| | *Miles Operated.* | *Gross Earnings.* | *Operating Expenses.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1865 | 31 to 56 | $401,941 | $121,669 |
| 1866 | 56 to 94 | 864,917 | 200,710 |
| 1867 | 94 to 137 | 1,470,653 | 332,912 |
| 1868 | 137 to 468 | 2,300,767 | 885,166 |
| 1869 | 468 to 742 | 5,670,822 | 2,993,523 |
| 1870 | 742 to [illegible] | 7,000,774 | 4,060,564 |
| Total | | $[illegible] | $8,594,543 |

# HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The weekly market here closed yesterday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] No. 12 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] In [illegible] Havana and Matanzas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Exchange [illegible] London, 15¾ a 17 per cent premium; on the United States currency at sixty days' sight [illegible] per cent discount [illegible]

# WASHINGTON.

## NEW YEAR'S DAY IN THE CAPITAL.

## NO OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS.

### Grumblings of the Disappointed Sovereigns.

### Private Hospitalities---Toilets of Washington Belles.

### The President's Visit to the Graves at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

**New Year's at the Capital—No Official Receptions—Private Hospitalities—Elegant Toilets of Washington Belles.**

New Years at the national capital to-day has been *a non* so far as its celebration is concerned. This is something unusual for Washington, for of all days in the calendar New Years has heretofore been the most scrupulously and the most generally observed. Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, Washington's Birthday, the Jacksonian Eighth of January, and even the Fourth of July may be allowed to pass away quietly, but there has been no time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant when the first day of the year has not been carefully observed by everybody at the capital, from the Chief Magistrate in the Executive Mansion down to the humblest citizen. The day opened auspiciously, with bright sunshine and balmy air, everything conspiring to favor that peculiar form of celebrating the day known as "receptions;" but over all hung the cloud of the imperial ukase issued from the Executive Mansion last week, announcing that in consequence of the death of Mrs. Belknap, the late wife of the Secretary of War, neither the President nor the members of his Cabinet would receive on New Year's Day. Had the suspension of the receptions been confined to the President and the members of his Cabinet, the disappointment would not have been so generally felt, but in this, as in other matters, the President's example is all-powerful, and in a community composed almost entirely of persons who depend to a greater or less degree upon the Executive favor there were few to bid defiance to this innovation upon the customs of the day. The Vice President would not receive because the President shut his doors. The members of the Cabinet would not receive because the President and the Vice President had determined to remain secluded. The General of the Army must, of course, follow the example of his commander-in chief; it would not look well for the subordinates of the War Department to act differently. The officers of the navy manifestly did not regard this as their funeral, and accordingly many of them kept open house. The friends of the administration in the Senate, applauding the action of the President to the echo, thought they could not do better than imitate it, and so numbers of them refused to "receive;" that class of our population which may be designated as expectants, in and out of Congress—men who have got to be taken care of by the administration—did not deem it advisable, even in so small a matter, to run counter to the Executive will. Then there seemed to be an unusually large number of persons whose relations with the Secretary of War demanded that they should mourn with him in his affliction. The fact, already half suspected, that the State of Iowa has her full quota among the office holders here has been fully developed by this unexpected incident. And yet, while paying this outward tribute of respect to the example of the President, there were not a few, even among the obedient class, who secretly murmured at the deprivation which they endured. Others, less reverent, less respectful, less bound by the ties of office and the circumstances of place, openly denounced the whole proceeding. They were not wanting, they said, in respect to the memory of Mrs. Belknap nor in regard for her distinguished husband; but, as the obsequies took place yesterday, they could not see why the custom and usages of the day should be stopped on account of the death of the wife of a member of the Cabinet. These people urged that during the rebellion thousands of the best men in the country died preceding every New Year's Day, and that while the nation was in constant mourning for its gallant dead the festivities of the season were observed, even when the sound of distant cannonading could be heard in Washington. If ever there was a time, they argued, when New Year's receptions at the White House should have been suspended, it was then. Nobody, they said, could accuse the late President Lincoln of a lack of feeling, or of a just regard for the fitness of things. These were some of the arguments urged by those who could not see the point of President Grant's closing the doors of the White House. There was another class who seemed to look upon it as a masterly stroke of policy. This thing, said the admirers of the President, may not be appreciated here in Washington, but it will be understood and appreciated by the people at large. The masses will say Grant is a man of feeling—he is willing to forego the gratification of personal exhibition for the sake of his friends. I give the views of each side, so that your readers may judge for themselves. Parties who saw the President yesterday and Saturday say that he regretted having dispensed with the receptions. It seems to have been a matter arranged by Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Fish and Mrs. Boutwell, to which the President, without thinking, gave his assent. These good ladies, losing sight of the fact that this New Year's reception is, by usage and custom, if not by law, an official and not personal matter, seem to have been moved only by feelings of grief at the demise of a dear friend.

The disappointment all around was of course great. The members of the diplomatic corps had no opportunity to air their court dresses. Their ladies had to forego the great pleasure of appearing in their magnificent and costly costumes. The officers of the army and navy could not appear in their gay uniforms and "look upon the Hugly eyes" of their commander-in-chief as they wished him a happy new year. The judges of the Supreme Court could not pay their annual respects to the Chief Magistrate. The members of Congress had no chance to thank the President for past favors, with a lively hope of others yet to come. The veterans of the war of 1812 were left to reveries of the olden time. The Association of the Oldest Inhabitants met as usual, and went to their homes without the annual pilgrimage to the Executive Mansion. The great unwashed masses, who look forward, from one year to another, to the privilege of treading the Presidential carpet and shaking the Presidential hand, were, of course, disappointed. But the day did not pass altogether unnoticed; private families, taking advantage of the absence of official ceremony, redoubled their efforts to entertain their friends. Indeed, it was, in some respects, a fortunate circumstance to them, for heretofore the high officials monopolized the time and attention of the callers to such a degree that many private families were unable to count a respectable number of cards at the close of the festivities. But to-day the reverse was, to a great extent, the case. Though quite a number of people in public positions received all who called, visiting was chiefly confined to private citizens.

Mrs. Admiral Goldsborough, wife of the Commandant of the Navy Yard, received at her residence, at the Commandant's quarters, assisted by Miss Goldsborough, a niece of the Admiral. Mrs. Goldsborough was tastefully dressed in black satin, while her niece wore a handsome black silk, with court train and diamond jewelry. Early in the day the naval officers attached to the yard called in a body upon Mrs. Goldsborough and were sumptuously entertained.

Mrs. General Zeilin, wife of the General of the Marine Corps, received her friends at her residence near the marine barracks. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Freeman, and her daughters, Misses Annie and Maggie Zeilin. These ladies were elegantly dressed and entertained their visitors most cordially.

Mrs. Captain Colyer, wife of the commandant of the marines at this post, was assisted in receiving by Miss Joyce, of Baltimore.

At the National Hotel Mrs. Justice Clifford, Mrs. Senator Ramsey, Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill, of New York, and Mrs. Judge Kelsey, of New York, entertained. Mrs. Justice Clifford received alone. She was elegantly attired in black velvet. Among her visitors were many of the most prominent persons at the capital.

Mrs. Senator Ramsey was assisted by her daughter, Miss Ramsey. Mrs. Ramsey, who is one of the most stylish and beautiful women that adorn Washington society, wore a handsome green silk dress, court train, with empress point lace collar and cameo and pearl ornaments. Her daughter, Miss Marion Ramsey, who makes her début here this winter, having finished her education in Europe, looked charmingly in an elaborately trimmed blue silk, with garnet necklace and earrings.

Mrs. Charles H. Sherrill was richly attired in apple green silk and overdress of Swiss muslin and Valenciennes lace, with costly diamond ornaments, and received her guests with that hospitality for which she is so much admired. Her young daughter, Miss Jennie, in Swiss muslin and pink ribbons, assisted her very gracefully.

Mrs. Kelsey wore a handsome black silk, and her daughter, Miss Lillie Kelsey, was becomingly dressed in steel color, with blue silk ruchings and handsome gold ornaments.

Mrs. Senator Chandler and her daughter, Miss Minnie, were assisted in receiving by Miss McIntyre, sister of Mrs. Creswell, wife of the Postmaster General. The ladies welcomed their guests in their usual cordial and elegant style.

Mrs. Admiral Bailey, with her daughters, received at the residence of the Admiral, on K street, above Fourteenth street, where a large number of the officers of the Navy and Marine corps paid their respects.

Mrs. Ingersoll, the young and handsome wife of Congressman Ingersoll, of Illinois, received at her elegant residence alone, and with such fascination as to charm her many visitors. Mrs. Ingersoll wore a rich lavender silk, with point lace trimmings and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Riggs, wife of the opulent banker, was assisted in receiving by her daughters, and their residence was the centre of attraction for many members of the diplomatic corps.

Mrs. General Giles A. Smith was assisted by Mrs. General Ewing, Mrs. General Corse, Miss Weed and Miss Sherman, daughter of General Sherman. There was a constant stream of callers at her residence throughout the day, and the festivities were fitly finished by a brilliant evening entertainment.

The residence of Mayor Emery was crowded with visitors during the day, and among them were members of the Foreign Legations, Senators and Representatives, executive and judicial officials, and civilians generally. The Mayor cordially welcomed his friends. He was happily assisted by his wife and daughter, Miss Clara Emery, a beautiful young lady, who makes her *début* in Washington society this season. Miss Emery wore a dress of light green silk, with train, and trimmed with lace. Mayor Emery's table was furnished with an abundance of refreshments, ignoring all kinds of liquors and substituting coffee and chocolate for the spirituous drinks. Indeed, it was generally noticed that wine was not to be found on most of the tables on which refreshments were furnished to-day.

Mrs. Senator Cole received at her residence on I street, and was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Johnson, the wife of the Representative from the Third California district, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Fowle, both of San Francisco. Mrs. Cole was attired in a dress of rich black satin, with velvet trimmings to match. Californians were particularly noticeable among the guests.

Mrs. Senator Howe and Mrs. Senator Pomeroy both entertained a large number of visitors.

At Colonel Forney's rooms, on Capitol Hill, there was a large number of callers; among others Senators Cameron, Abbot, Pomeroy, Edmunds and Sherman, and many Representatives. The Colonel did not formally entertain, but he received all callers with his accustomed suavity and hospitality.

Mrs. Slack, wife of Major Slack, of the Marine corps, was assisted by her daughter, Miss Ada Slack, and welcomed all her visitors with great cordiality.

Mrs. D. C. Forney was assisted in receiving by her daughters and several ladies from Pennsylvania.

Mrs. L. A. Gobright, wife of the veteran agent of the Associated Press, received, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. McFalls. This was the central point for the various representatives of the public press, and Mr. Gobright himself was present to second the efforts of his wife and daughter in welcoming their guests. Altogether the celebration of the day was as brilliant as could be expected, considering that the official receptions were omitted.

The President, with the Vice President, drove over to Arlington and spent part of their "New Year's" afternoon visiting the graves of the 16,000 soldiers buried there. The President stated that persons professing to be agents of Mrs. Lee had sought interviews with him to talk about her claim to Arlington, but he refused to have any conversation with them on the subject. It was after these refusals that Senator McCreery introduced the resolution relative to Arlington and the disinterment of the remains of the soldiers there, and upon which there has been so much comment.

**Investigation of Alleged Indian Frauds.**

The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned numerous witnesses, preliminary to an examination of the alleged frauds in the purchase of Indian goods. The examination, however, will not be commenced until the return of Commissioner Parker, who is daily expected, as it is considered but just that he should have full knowledge of all the proceedings. Representative Sargent, of the Committee on Appropriations, will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian Appropriation bill. The amount will be a million dollars less than the bill of last session.

**The St. Domingo Resolution.**

The opponents of Morton's St. Domingo resolution think they have matters so arranged that it cannot be taken up in the House on Wednesday. Its friends, however, say there will be no difficulty in passing it.

**Light Vessels Near the Wreck of the Scotland.**

Vice Admiral Smubrick, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury says it will be necessary for Congress to authorize the permanent establishment of a suitable light vessel near the place where the wreck of the English steamer Scotland lies, off Sandy Hook, and that to construct it $50,000 will be required.

**Intimidation at the Election in Georgia.**

Prominent republican members of Congress now in Washington are persuaded, from advices received from Georgia, that a systematic course of intimidation was carried on at the recent election, especially in the southern and southwestern counties. Evidence will be laid before Congress to establish the charge made.

**Fire Statistics of Washington.**

The fire statistics show the total amount of property reported destroyed during the year 1870 to be $200,000—one-half of this sum by the burning of Centre Market and dealers' supplies. Four persons were burned to death.

**The Bills Relating to the Mints and Assay Offices.**

The Senate Committee on Finance has prepared several amendments to the bill for revising the laws relative to the mints, the assay offices and to coinage. The amendments propose that the mints shall be known as the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, the Mint of the United States at San Francisco, the Mint of the United States at Carson, and the assay offices as the United States Assay Office at New York, the United States Assay Office at Denver and the United States Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho.

**New Regulations for Post Office Officials.**

The Sixth Auditor will shortly issue new regulations and instructions for the government of stamp clerks, examiners and registers of the Post Office Department in the examination and certifying of the quarterly returns of postmasters, by which a better system of accountability will be established between the Post Office Department and its officials.

**Army Officers' Accounts.**

The Secretary of War recently issued an order directing that officers' property accounts should hereafter be presented to the Quartermaster's Department for adjustment. It is contended that law and custom are both against the order, and that the Third Auditor and Second Comptroller will object to the removal of this business from their offices.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

**Failures Among Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers—Liabilities, $800,000—Causes That Led to the Failures.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

Seventeen shoe manufacturers and jobbers have failed in this city recently, with liabilities aggregating

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

with about one-third of that sum with which to meet them. As the epidemic has been confined to Philadelphia alone, your correspondent, deeming that some special cause operated to bring about the result, called upon a leading Market street firm this morning in search of information. I found it necessary to prove that I was not in any manner connected with mercantile agencies before they would give the desired information. Having satisfied themselves on this point, the following facts were elicited:—

CORRESPONDENT—I have called, sir, in search of information regarding the causes that have led to the suspension of so many shoe houses in this city of late.

MANUFACTURER—The suspensions have occurred for the most part among a class of manufacturers who desire to compete with leading houses. They pay more for their stock (because they have less than larger houses) and sell at lower rates. Unless they could pick up an immense trade at once it naturally follows they would go under.

CORRESPONDENT—I understand the jobbers have been doing a fair trade; what has operated to cause some of them to suspend?

MANUFACTURER—They have been buying in New York instead of Philadelphia. With the exception of the shoes of one dealer in New York those of Philadelphia manufacture sell the best. They can't all buy of that one dealer, and the consequence is that local buyers will buy of local manufacturers rather than pay the same price and not get a good article.

CORRESPONDENT—Will these firms resume business?

MANUFACTURER—Yes, some of them will; but I fear the majority will stay out of business if they can make anything by failing.

CORRESPONDENT—How many manufacturers are engaged in business in this city?

MANUFACTURER—About seventy-five; and they would all do well were it not for the progressive (?) ideas some of them have in regard to business. They all want to get rich in a year. That sort of thing won't do. The profits in this business are too small. Unless a manufacturer is known he can't do a large business, and if they go to cutting down prices buyers become suspicious. The best way is the old fashioned way—slow and sure. Where one man gets rich quick ninety-nine fail.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think the strike of the Crispins has had anything to do with the recent failures?

MANUFACTURER—No. The failures have been brought about by the foregoing causes—anxiety to compete with leading houses.

A great many workmen have been thrown out of work by these failures and anxiously hope for an early resumption of business. Some of the houses will pay forty per cent, others fifty, and resume, while others again, having made a good thing, will remain outside until spring.

## PHILADELPHIA MATTERS.

**The Old Fire Department—Riots at Every Fire—Knives and Pistols Used—Companies Disbanded—Overhauling of Custom House Employes—Changes in Management of Pennsylvania Railroad.**

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia is terribly disorganized. Mayor Fox having signed the Paid Fire Department bill on Friday last, thereby destroying their last hope that the bill would fail to become a law has enraged them beyond belief. A hose company went to a fire the other evening without hose. On the reel was a board lettered "Mayor Fox—$20,000;" an intimation that the Mayor had received a bribe of $20,000 for signing the bill.

There were three fights last night among rival fire companies, in which knives, pistols and brickbats were freely used. Three companies have been disbanded and ordered to keep away from the engine houses. Policemen have been stationed thereat and ordered to arrest the men should they attempt to *run to fires*. This is but the commencement of more serious *difficulties*. The rowdy element that has possession of the engines, hose carriages and houses is determined to be remembered. They will not surrender easily. New York, in its palmiest days, never boasted a worse set of men in its Fire Department. The old Bowery b'hoy was mild compared to these devils.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A man named Duffy fell on the ice yesterday, striking his head on a scraper and fracturing his skull. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he died this morning.

IMPORTANT CHANGES

will shortly be made in the Custom House in this city. A lot of incompetents who have worked themselves into positions of pecuniary value are to be removed. The strangest part of the whole thing is that the worst of them are

USED UP CLERGYMEN,

whose days of usefulness in their chosen profession have long since passed. Having influential friends "behind the throne," they have managed to crawl into comfortable positions which they are utterly incompetent to fill.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

is discussing the advisability of making some important changes in their management. The official axe is being sharpened, and some heads, fondly deemed securely fixed, will drop into the basket before another week.

## FIRES.

A fire broke out yesterday forenoon in the cellar of the four story brown stone building No. 26 West Sixteenth street, occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. Mary Gage. The damage done to the building was $2,000; insured; and to the furniture, $300; not insured.

A fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, occurred yesterday afternoon in a three story frame building, No. 1,452 Third avenue. The first floor was occupied by a real estate agency, and the upper floors by four families as dwellings. The building, owned by John C. Wilson, suffered damage to the extent of $1,200, and was insured in the Broadway Insurance Company for $2,000. One of the occupants, Mr. Graham, lost $500 worth of furniture; insured for $500.

## THE FIRE AT FRANKLIN, PA.

**Destruction of the Marshall House—Burning of the Wire Bridge—Two Lives Lost—Several Persons Injured.**

FRANKLIN, Venango County, Pa., Dec. 30, 1870.

A sad and singular accident occurred here just before noon to-day. The Marshall House, an old hotel on the bank of the Allegheny river, well known to oil men, took fire and was burned down. It was situated close to the end of the suspension bridge crossing the river at this point.

The fire crossed the roadway and caught the Toll House and residence of Mrs. McIntyre, whose son was collector. The cables from the towers of the bridge came down to the road between the two houses, where they were securely anchored. The McIntyre family had removed their furniture on the bridge for safety, and were, with a number of spectators, variously estimated from fifteen to forty, looking at the fire, when suddenly, without any warning, the bridge was seen to topple over, and, amid the crash of falling timbers, those upon the bridge were precipitated below, some into the river, others upon the ice.

The accident was caused by the cables on the lower side of the bridge, just above where they came to the ground, becoming heated, and the strain was too much for them to bear, causing them to break.

Up to this time six P. M., only two lives are known to have been lost, Mr. Neal, of this place, and Mr. Kilgore, freight agent on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. He was last seen supporting Mrs. McIntyre, who was an old lady, when the bridge fell. His body has not yet been recovered. There were quite a number on the bridge who were injured, some very seriously.

## FIRES IN JERSEY CITY.

The millinery and fancy store kept by Mr. Finnegan, in Newark avenue, opposite the City Hall, Jersey City, was almost entirely destroyed by fire at eight o'clock last evening. The loss is about $2,000; insured for $2,000.

Another fire broke out in a candy store on Coles street, caused by the explosion of a lamp, but the flames were extinguished before any serious loss was sustained.

## GRAND REGATTA IN DULUTH HARBOR.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31, 1870.

The grand regatta came off in Duluth harbor this afternoon from the grain elevator to Citizen's dock and return. Distance, round trip, one and a quarter miles. Nineteen boats and three birch bark canoes were entered. Over one thousand spectators were present.

Lake Superior is entirely free from ice. A schooner has just arrived from Bayfield. The thermometer is forty degrees above zero.

## THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILWAY.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1871.

The first regular passenger train over the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway left Monticello on Thursday, the 29th ult., at four P. M., and the trains are now running regularly.

## THE PAPACY.

**Victor Emmanuel's Occupation of Rome to Be Denounced by the Boston Catholics—An Address Forwarded to the Pope by the Clergy and Laity.**

BOSTON, Jan. 2, 1871.

After considerable delay the Catholics of Boston have decided to hold a formal meeting for the purpose of expressing their protest and indignation against the occupation of the Holy See by Victor Emmanuel and the Italian government. The meeting will be held in Music Hall next Friday evening, and Bishop Williams will probably preside, and addresses will probably be made by various prominent clergymen and laymen.

A meeting of this character has already been held, but as it was under the auspices of only a single association it has been decided to have one upon a more general basis. The following address and protest to the Holy Father were forwarded from here to-day:—

MOST HOLY FATHER—The clergy and laity of the Diocese of Boston, humbly approaching the foot of your apostolic throne, beg leave to express to you their deep regret and indignation at the outrages to which your Holiness has recently been subjected. Although remembering how soon the joyful beginning of your pontificate was made sorrowful by the machinations of wicked men, we are not discouraged beyond hope because of the present season of tribulation, but having seen your peaceful return to your delighted subjects; having witnessed the great events in the Church which have marked the intervening years, and the corresponding temporary blessings bestowed upon your people, we had hoped that the evil designs begun in 1848 and partially carried out in 1859 would be finally counteracted. A life of eminent virtue prolonged beyond the usual term allotted to man; a priesthood of more than half a century; a pontificate extending nearly to the years of Peter, and filled with remarkable benefits to religion and to morals, led us to expect for you, above all princes, a tranquil reign in your declining days. More especially were our hopes of continued peace strengthened when we saw the bishops of the whole world assembled in solemn council at the shrine of Peter, and we rejoiced with you over the first fruits of their labors. But these hopes have been blasted. Impiety and violence have triumphed, and the enemies of God and of the Church rejoice over the ruin they have caused. We now see the government of a Catholic nation gradually encroaching the patrimony of the Church, and finally, without a pretext of offence, without a declaration of war, assaulting and seizing upon the city of Rome. We have heard with profound sorrow of your gallant defenders slain or made prisoners; of the priesthood insulted; of religious orders suppressed or despoiled; of houses consecrated to prayer and praise, converted into barracks for licentious soldiery; of churches desecrated; of education given over to professedly impious men; and, finally, of your sacred authority restricted and your personal safety endangered. Truly the word of the prophet is again fulfilled—"The ways of Zion weep because there are none that come to the solemn feast; all her gates are broken down; her priests sigh; her virgins are in affliction and she is oppressed with bitterness." Our hearts are overwhelmed with shame at the cold indifference of the princes of the earth, and filled with indignation at the pretended reasons for this monstrous sacrilege. For we hold, most reverend father, that no aspirations of robbers, whether nations or individuals, can justify their acts before God. Rome belongs not to Italy alone, but to the whole Christian world. For a thousand years the faithful of every land have visited its ruins, endowed its sanctuaries and its institutions, and watched over it as the centre and source of true faith. A city which the most ancient title of the world had made sacred to religion; which nature has isolated from surrounding countries, and which Divine Providence preserved from Pagans, Saracens and faithless Christians as the capital of Christendom, cannot and does not belong to any one people. You are the father of not Italy alone but of all the nations of the earth, and all have a sacred and inalienable right to approach your throne without let or hinderance from any earthly power. The question of your temporal sovereignty is not for the citizens of Rome to decide, since it does not concern them alone, but the good of the Church in all times and places. But we are not deceived as to the sentiments of the Roman people. A vote taken, while a numerous and hostile army of foreigners occupies and an influx of conspirators from all Europe overawes the city, is no proof of the national aspirations attributed to the Romans. On the contrary, we have abundant evidence of the attachment of the Roman people to your cause and person. Therefore, well beloved and reverend Father, approaching with reverence and affection your neglected throne, we declare as the conviction of our Catholic hearts that all that has been done against you is against justice, against honor, against order and against religion. It is against all nations, because against the common Father of all and against God, whose vicar on earth is thus outraged. We protest that Peter in chains is ever Peter to us, and that bonds and tribulations render your person more dear, your authority more sacred, your virtues more venerable. In spite of the apparent indifference of other governments; in spite of the present triumph of the lawless and daring enemy; in spite of the weakness of old age, "our help is in the name of the Lord—we have raised our eyes to the mountains, from whence help shall come to us." Therefore, Holy Father, we, the Catholics of the Diocese of Boston, assembled in our various churches, pastors and people united, have adopted the expression of the sympathy, love and reverence we feel towards you. And we do solemnly promise our constant prayers for your personal safety and welfare; our best efforts for the restoration of your undoubted rights; our unfailing support in the poverty to which you are reduced by the impious spoiler. In return we beg the prayers of our common father, "aged and now a prisoner for Christ's sake," for our perseverance in faith and virtue; and the Apostolic blessing upon us all, prelate, pastors and people.

## REPUBLICAN TROUBLES IN NEWARK.

This evening the Common Council of Newark will undergo a very serious change. In place of the slight democratic majority which for the last year has ruled the roost in a sort of way, the majority will assume an entirely different political complexion. The Council, through the advent of thirteen new members, will be republican by at least two-thirds of the whole number—twenty-six. It is anticipated that the meeting to-night will be an exceedingly exciting one, owing to a serious split in the republican ranks on the subject of the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. At the recent brace of caucuses they could not agree on this point. Some of the acknowledged leaders, such as Baker, Stainsby and company, fought strenuously for the appointment of ex-Chief Elias R. Carhuff, but others, Messrs. Gurney and Armstrong in particular, were equally fierce in their opposition to him. They openly declared that Carhuff, during office, had regularly run the machine for his own pecuniary interest, and charged that he had been guilty of numerous acts of the most flagrant blackmailing. They declare they can, and will if necessary, produce affidavits in support of these assertions. Carhuff's friends simply deny the charges, but have thus far been unable to produce evidence to the contrary. A lively time is therefore looked for to-night in the Council chamber.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Monday, Jan. 2—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

| Place of Observation. | Height of Barometer. | Thermometer—Degrees. | Direction of the Wind. | Force of the Wind. | State of the Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Augusta, Ga. | 29.59 | 45 | N.W. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Baltimore | 30.25 | 37 | N.W. | Brisk. | Fair. |
| Boston | 30.03 | 39 | N.W. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Buffalo | 30.30 | 22 | W. | Brisk. | Fair. |
| Cheyenne | 29.89 | 22 | W. | Very brisk. | Clear. |
| Cleveland | 30.32 | 22 | S.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 29.5 | 26 | N.W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| Chicago | 30.31 | 25 | W. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Detroit | 30.21 | 18 | S.W. | Gentle. | Fair. |
| Duluth | 30.12 | 15 | N.W. | Very brisk. | Clear. |
| Key West | 30.09 | 65 | N. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Lake City | 30.24 | 47 | — | Calm. | Fair. |
| Mobile | 29.47 | 45 | N.W. | Very brisk. | Light rain. |
| Milwaukee | 30.17 | 21 | S.W. | High wind. | Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 29.64 | 29 | — | Calm. | Clear. |
| New Orleans | 29.47 | 49 | N. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| New York | 29.60 | 39 | W. | High wind. | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | 30.59 | 25 | W. | Brisk. | Clear. |
| Oswego | 29.99 | 24 | N.W. | Very brisk. | Snow. |
| Philadelphia | 30.18 | 40 | N.W. | Brisk. | Cloudy. |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 30.12 | 20 | W. | High wind. | Clear. |
| Savannah | 30.13 | 51 | W. | Gentle. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 30.53 | 21 | S.W. | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 30.60 | 12 | W. | Very b'b wind. | Cloudy. |
| Toledo | 30.34 | 19 | S. | Very gentle. | Clear. |
| Washington | 30.28 | 35 | N.W. | Very brisk. | Fair. |
| Wilmington NC | 30.25 | 51 | N.W. | Gentle. | Cloudy. |

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

# SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 25 | Moon sets..morn 4 24
Sun sets....... 4 15 | High water.morn 5 33

### OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

| Steamer. | Sails. | Destination. | Office. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | Jan 4 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| City of Brussels | Jan 7 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Anglia | Jan 7 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Helvetia | Jan 7 | Liverpool | 69 Broadway. |
| City of Limerick | Jan 10 | Liverpool | 15 Broadway. |
| Wisconsin | Jan 11 | Liverpool | 29 Broadway. |
| Australia | Jan 14 | Glasgow | 7 Bowling Green |
| Ville de Paris | Jan 28 | Havre | 58 Broadway. |

## PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 2, 1871.

### CLEARED.

Steamship Grenada, Hodge, Falmouth, U-Aspin, Baldwin & Co.

### ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Deutschland (NG), Neynaber, Bremen Dec 18, with mdse and 151 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and head sea the whole passage.

Steamship City of Port au Prince, Jackson, Port au Prince Dec 24, via Inagua 25th, to R Murray, Jr. Experienced heavy Northerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bolger, New Orleans Dec 25, via Key West 28th, to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Chevreman?, Savannah Dec 30, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Dec 29, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC, 55 hours, with naval stores, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Endeavor, Warland, Manila, August 19, with sugar, hemp, &c, to Francis Hathaway. Passed Java Head Sept 20, Cape of Good Hope Nov 7, St Helena 19th, and crossed the Equator Dec 4, in lon 37 30; off Cape of Good Hope experienced a heavy NW gale, which lasted four days; Dec 20 and 30 had a gale from NW to SW; sustained no damage; 1st inst, 17 miles SW of Fire Island, took a pilot from boat David Mitchell, No 2. Dec 1, lat 4 35 S lon 29 45, exchanged signals with bark Havelock (Br), bound south; same day, lat 4 25 S, lon 29 12, spoke bark Aeneas (Br), from St Thomas Head for Bombay; same time, bark Bellenico (Dutch), from Amsterdam for Sourabaya, 29 days out; Dec 27, lat 33, lon 73 30, spoke sch E A De Hart, from Martinique, for New York.

Ship Teresa, Mudgett, Shields, 58 days, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Came the Southern passage, and had moderate weather up to Bermuda, and has been 20 days north of that point, with strong NW gales.

Bark Chloris (NG), Lunt, Yokohama July 22, via Pernambuco Nov 20, with teas, to Hemenann & Payson. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 20, crossed the Equator Dec 5 in lon 25 W; had fine weather up to Hatteras, since strong gales; Jan 1, 18 miles east of Barnegat, passed a sunken schr, with her mast about 20 feet above water.

Bark Sanderson (Br), Humphrey, Padang, 161 days, with coffee, &c, to Vernon H Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 30; St Helena Nov 7; crossed the Equator Nov 23, in lon 38 30 W; since strong westerly gales; Nov 28, lat 9 50 N, lon 40 19 W, spoke ship Fearless, from Padang for Boston, 68 days out.

Bark Jennie S Barker (of Freeport), Waite, Calcutta Sept 1 and Sand Heads Sept 3, with mdse, to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Oct 28 and arrived at St Helena Nov 9, and sailed same day; crossed the Equator Nov 26 in lon 38 W; had light NE trades and calms up to lat 25 N; since a succession of WNW and NW gales; been 10 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Almena, Harmon, Callao Sept 11, with guano, to Hobson, Hurtado & Co; vessel to J W Mott. Encountered very heavy gales in the Pacific from lat 40 to Cape Horn; passed the Cape Oct 19; Oct 23, lat 50 05 S, lon 55 W, spoke ship Orion, of Boston, from Callao for New York, having on 11th, off Cape Horn, in a heavy gale, shipped a sea, which washed Captain Hull and two seamen overboard, and they were lost; stove cabin, bulwarks, mizzen channels, damaged all provisions; four men sick, and was steering for Montevideo for repairs; it blowing strong and high seas running when spoken, could not ascertain full particulars; encountered heavy weather off River Plate; had light baffling northerly and easterly winds from lat 35 10 S to lat 15 00; crossed the Equator Nov 26, in lon 37 30; Dec 4, lat 16 40 N, lon 52 00 W, spoke brig Riga (Nor), from Rio Grande for New York, 40 days out; Dec 6, lat 17 56 N, lon 54 21 W, Osborn D Coomb, a seaman, of Boston, fell from mizzen masthead and was killed instantly, and was buried on the 7th; had very light and baffling SE and NE trades; lat 21, lon 59, spoke bark St Devenick (Br), from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, 58 days out; have been to the north and west of Bermuda 17 days, with heavy NW gales.

Bark Margaretta Blanca (NG), Shorke, Liverpool, 79 days, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to order. Came the southern passage and had variable weather.

Bark Albert (of Bath, Me), Maxwell, Liverpool 37 days, with mdse, to S Thompson's Nephew & Co. Came the northern passage, and had very heavy weather; been 21 days west of the Banks, with heavy westerly gales; Dec 21, Lorenzo Ring, seaman, of Westport, NS, fell from maintopsail yard overboard and was lost.

Bark Grace (Br), Bogart, Hamburg 57 days, with mdse, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had easterly winds to Sable Island, since strong westerly gales.

Bark Pallas (Br), Biddle, Belize, Hon, with hides, &c, to Josiah Jex. Had fine weather up to the Bahamas, since strong northerly gales.

Bark Reindeer (of New Haven), Wellington, Martinique 26 days, with sugar and cocoa, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had very heavy weather; lost 15 days with a succession of N and NW gales, split sails, &c.

Bark White Wing (Br), Porter, Gibara 14 days, with sugar to Barnstoff & Co—vessel to John Cummings. Had strong W and NW winds the whole passage.

Brig Jaboatao (Braz), Duprez, Pernambuco, 42 days, with sugar and five passengers, to H H Swift & Co. Had strong northerly and westerly gales, split sails, &c. Dec 9, lat 22 40 N, lon 63 10 W, spoke bark Lord Clarendon, from Buenos Ayres, for ——, 47 days out. Dec 19, lat 33 20, lon 63 15, spoke bark Zephyrine, from Demerara for Boston; same time saw brig Emma Dean, steering south. Dec 21, lat 34 20, lon 73, passed ship L L Sturges, steering NE.

Brig A B Patterson (Br), Pike, Porto Cabello, 22 days, with coffee, &c, and two passengers, to Dallett, Bliss & Co. From lat 28 N lon 73 W, had strong NW and NE gales; Dec 27, lat 33, lon 73 40, spoke schr Maggie Carr, bound south; no date, lat 37 40, lon 74, exchanged signals with one of Trowbridge's brigs, bound north.

Brig Alice (Br), Peterson, Jacmel, 17 days, with coffee to Richard Thackery—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had heavy weather north of Hatteras.

Brig Bruce (Sp), Landa, Cienfuegos, 21 days, in ballast, to Rubira & Co. Had strong N and NW winds the entire passage.

Brig Eva N Johnson, Cole, Cardenas 16 days, with sugar, to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Been 11 days north of Hatteras, with heavy W and NW gales; left brig Dirigo, loading for New York.

Schr R C Lane (of Vinalhaven), Whittemore, Para 25 days, with rubber, &c, to L E Amsink & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, Mayaguez, PR, 16 days, with oranges to J & T Pearsall—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. For the first 6 days had light winds and calms; since, strong head winds. Dec 2, on the outward passage, James Syden, an ordinary seaman, of Liverpool, aged 18 years, fell from off the bowsprit overboard and was drowned.

Schr John J Ward, Inman, Baltimore.

Schr Maracaibo, Hanley, Baltimore for Boston.

Schr J V Wellington, Parker, Philadelphia for Boston.

The brig Henry & Louise, Potter, from Port au Prince, arrived 1st inst, had light breezes first part of voyage and was 5 days getting through the Passage; from lat 30 up to 34 45 experienced tremendous gales, shifting from WSW to NNW, with hail and rain, thunder and lightning; since then had strong westerly breezes; from lat 34 45, lon 74 20, were 48 hours in to New York; Dec 31, lat 34 39, lon 73 55, saw a 3-masted schr, bound N, with loss of sail.

**Passed Through Hell Gate.**

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig George Downs, Lamphear, Barbados for New York, 28 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridge's Sons. Had heavy westerly gales the whole passage. Came by way of Long Island Sound.

Schr G H Kelley, Collins, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr Leontine, Pratt, Rockland for New York, with granite to Babcock & Brainard.

Schr Ard, Smith, Somerset for Jersey City.
Schr Oliver Ames, Babbage, Providence for Baltimore.
Schr Adele Trudell, Hess, Providence for Jersey City.
Schr D S Lovering, Horton, Providence for Jersey City.
Schr T Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence for Jersey City.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Baeler, Providence for Jersey City.
Schr W F Phelps, Cranmer, Providence for Jersey City.
Schr Greenbury Willey, Wilson, Norwich for Milton, Del.
Schr Maria, Lathrop, East Lyme for New York.
Schr V Berkalew, Holmes, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Harriet Thomas, Vancleaf, Allyn's Point for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Gettysburg, Carson, Charleston for New Haven.
Schr G W Pierce, Willis, Baltimore for Boston.

Wind at sunset SSW.

**Marine Disasters.**

BRIG KYRRE—The "Kyne," before reported in London despatch of Dec 27 as put into Cadiz from stress of weather, is probably brig Kyrre, Halvorsen, from Leith via Plymouth (Nov 25) for Philadelphia.

BRIG JOSEPHINE (of Brunswick, Me), Skinner, at Holmes' Hole, 56 days from Pensacola for Boston, put in short of provisions and water, having experienced heavy weather during the entire passage; had been 18 days north of Hatteras, with continued NW and NE gales; lost part of deck load (about 50,000 feet of lumber), lost sails, rigging badly chafed, and vessel badly strained and leaking. Will probably have to make temporary repairs before proceeding.

BRIG ALVARADO (Br), ashore at Orleans, Cape Cod, is from Sydney, CB, for Boston, with a cargo of coal. The coal will probably be a total loss.

SCHR NIAGARA, from Mobile for Providence, loaded with cotton, is ashore at Chickamacomico. Assistance has gone to her.

SCHR MONADNOCK, at Holmes' Hole, 18 days from Savannah for Boston, experienced very heavy weather during the passage and lost part of deck load of lumber, split sails, broke foreboom, &c.

SCHR INTREPID (of Cranberry Isles), Stanley, from Baltimore for Ellsworth, rode out the gale of Dec 29 at anchor off Beaver Tail, and lost an anchor and 45 fathoms of chain, narrowly escaping going ashore. She put into Newport on the 30th.

SCHR L C WHITE—The lumber laden schooner before reported ashore on Yarmouth flats is the Lottie C White, of and from St. John, NB, for Fall River. Crew saved. The vessel has bilged.

VESSELS ASHORE—Capt T N Spencer, commanding U S R steamer Massword, makes the following report:—Dec 22, schr Richard Vaux, ashore off Annapolis, but owing to the low tide could not succeed in pulling her off (the R V cleared hence Dec 17 with a cargo of corn); 23d, schr Herschel, Baltimore to New York, with a cargo of coal, ashore on Poplar Island flat—succeeded in pulling her off; 25th, towed off steamer George Weems, ashore in Patuxent river; same day endeavored, without success, to pull off oyster schr No 358, ashore in Patuxent river—she was nearly high and dry; 27th, boarded schr Mary & Eliza (before reported) ashore on Sharp's Island—found her bilged and could not render any assistance; 28th, boarded schr Corone, of Baltimore—found her full of water, and could render no assistance.—Baltimore American, Jan 2.

GREENOCK, Dec 17—The bark Antilles, Anderson, which arrived at the Tail of the Bank last night from New York (wheat), left at 3:45 this morning in tow for Glasgow, and had proceeded as far as the Cart when the Anglia (s), which was coming down to the Tail of Bank prior to taking her departure for New York, came into collision with her, striking her with force on the port bow, carrying away all the forerigging, &c. The Antilles sank in a few minutes, in which time the crew saved themselves. She lies in the centre of the river, and till raised will greatly impede the river traffic. The Anglia has since proceeded. The ship Andaman, of Liverpool, which was being towed down the river shortly after the occurrence, was unable to proceed because of the obstruction caused by the sunken bark, part of whose starboard side is above water.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 18—Part of the cargo (cotton) of the Maggie Hammond, from New Orleans, in Brunswick Dock, was damaged by fire on the night of the 16th inst.

LONDON, Jan 2—The bark Coromandel, Philadelphia for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown. The vessel will be a total wreck, but a portion of her cargo will be saved. The crew all safely landed.

**Miscellaneous.**

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship H Livingston, from Savannah, for favors.

Captain William McEwen died, Dec 12, at Port au Prince, after a short illness. He was well known and sailed for H Becker & Co, of New York, for 20 years, and at the time of the last revolution in Hayti he took an active part with them. He fitted out the Florida, and was in charge of the schr Lahave, captured and taken to Havana, and thence to Jamaica, and was there for six months, until the trial was finished, in favor of the Haytien government, releasing guns and schooner and paying a large sum. Since then he has been in charge of one of the war vessels, named the Republic, formerly the Quaker City. His wife came home by the brig Henry & Louise.

Schr Hannah Blackman, of and now at Warren, RI, 139 tons, built at Tuckahoe, NJ, in 1856, has been purchased by Captain Charles H Arnold and others of this city, for $5,000. She will hereafter hail from Providence, under command of Captain Arnold, now of schr Treasure.

GALVESTON, Dec 21—The bark Douglass has been seized by the Collector of this port for the violation of the United States law, in loading coal without a permit. She now lies under the guns of a revenue cutter.

**Whalemen.**

Arrived at St Michaels Dec 1, ship Corn Young, Barden, NB, with 540 bbls sp oil.

Cleared at San Francisco 23d ult, bark Massachusetts, Cowey, to cruise.

**Foreign Ports.**

AMSTERDAM, Dec 14—Arrived, Catharine, Shearer, Savannah; Abigail, Raymond, New York.

ANTWERP, Dec 17—Arrived, Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, New York.

Sailed 15th, Villa Franca, Williams, New York.

BRISTOL, Dec 15—Entered for ldg, Victor, Torgesen, for New Orleans.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Dec 17—Arrived, Frechinghem, Arnstedt, New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec 15—Arrived, Najestic, Durham, Baltimore; 15th, Ark, Tellefsen, do; Meliseta, Flitmann, New York; H Uhmann, Schwartze, Philadelphia.

Sailed 17th, Jenny, Hunted, and Louis, Wicke, New York.

CARDIFF, Dec 17—Sailed, S L Hall, Davies, Galveston; Eunomia, Knudsen, New York.

Ent for ldg 16th, Island Queen, Brooks, for Galveston.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec 7—Arrived, Kong Carl, Torvildsen, and Theo, Samuelo, Taganrog (and both cleared for New York).

CAGLIARI, Dec 5—Arrived, Cuba, Knuis, New York; 10th, America, Westerman, Cette (and sailed for New York).

CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec 8—In port, brigs A L Palmer, for Boston 4 days; Alfred, Hodgins, from Barbados, arrived 4th.

DEAL, Dec 17—Arrived, Golconda, Freia, Mazelle, London for Philadelphia (and sailed); 18th, Warwick Castle, Tree, body, do for New York (and anchored).

Passed 19th, British Lion, Mann, from New York for Antwerp.

Off 18th, Addie McAdam, Partridge, from Hamburg for Philadelphia.

DUNGENESS, Dec 17—Off, Meteor, Dirksen, from Bremen for Galveston.

FALMOUTH, Dec 17—Sailed, Island Belle, Hewitt, New York; Agnes Miller, do; Foxglove, Knott, Rio Janeiro.

GIBRALTAR, Dec 7—Arrived, Adaline, C Adams, Hewett, Arbeltro, PR (and cleared 19th for Trieste); 9th, John, Brady, New York.

GUANA, Dec 18—In port brig Antelope, for New York via Havana same day.

HULL, Dec 17—Sailed, Anita Owen Pettingill, Havana.

HELVOET, Dec 18—Arrived, Rhea, Anderson, New York.

Cleared 17th, Moonlight, Nichols, Cardiff.

HAMBURG, Dec 16—Arrived, Idona, Schuldt, Buenos Ayres; Kennebunk, Minot, Portland.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 16th, Dagmar, Hansen, Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Jan 1—Arrived, bark Cardenas, New York.

ISLE OF WIGHT, Dec 17—Off the Needles, ship Cornelius Grinnell, Delano, from London for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 17—Arrived, Ralston (s), Read, New York; 18th, Austrian (s), Portland; Australia (s), Hedderwick, New York; 19th, China (s), Macaulay, and Denmark, Forbes, do; Richard III, Wood, Savannah; Monsoon, Chilton, Charleston; African, Spencer, do; 20th, C E Payne, Hawkins, Mobile; Nebraska (s), Guard, New York; George Hurlbut, Mason, Savannah; 21st, Scotia (s), Tannock, do.

Sailed 17th, Nuova Raffaellino, Duranti, New Orleans; City of Limerick (s), Phillips, Halifax and New York; Assam Valley, Roberts, New Orleans.

Cleared 17th, West Derby, Wren, Mobile; Hampton Court, Griffiths, and City of Richmond, Starkie, New Orleans; Cultivator, Russell, and India, Jungill, New York; John L Dimmock, Lincoln, and C B Hazeltine, Gilkey, Savannah; Irene, Hughes, Dobey; 19th, Armstrong, Owens, Philadelphia.

Entered out 17th, Maggie Hammond, Flynn, for New Orleans; 19th, J A Thompson, Thomson, do; Algerine (s), Le Messurier, and Denmark (s), Andrews, New York; Atalanta, Erickson, Norfolk, Va.

LONDON, Dec 17—Arrived, Confidence, Patterson, New York; 19th, Teviot, Dolby, Philadelphia.

Cleared 19th, Helen Campbell, Brooks, Boston.

LEGHORN, Dec 15—Arrived, Free, Mastellone, New York.

MOVILLE, Jan 2—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, Ballantine, Portland for Liverpool.

MARSEILLES, Dec 19—Arrived, Como, Williams, Baltimore.

Sailed 16th, Alexandra, Lees, New York; 18th, Magna Charta, Nelson, do.

NEWPORT, Dec 17—Sailed, Abbie Thomas, Davies, New York.

NEWCASTLE, Dec 16—Ent out, Unjus, Oleson, for New York.

NEWPORT (Mon), Dec 17—Arrived, Cordelia, Liverpool for Mobile.

Cleared 19th, Columbia, Foss, New Orleans; Vancouver, Brown, San Francisco.

Sailed 16th, Abbie Clifford, Clifford, Mantanzas.

Ent for ldg 16th, Pelaga, Jensen for New Orleans.

NAPLES, Dec 13—Sailed, Suez, Criscuolo, New York via Girgenti.

PLYMOUTH, Dec 17—Sailed, Nederland, Dirksen, Savannah.

Off the Start 17th, ship Baden, Neilson, from New Orleans for Bremen.

PALERMO, Dec 6—Arrived, L Staples, Harriman, Catania.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec 14—In port brig Antilles, ldg, for Boston in 15 days.

Sailed 10th, brig B Inginac, Austin, Gonaives to load for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 2—Arrived, steamships City of London, Tibbits, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded); Tripoli, Sowerby, New York.

TEXEL, Dec 18—Arrived, Mandarin, Boer, Mobile.

TEHUANTEPEC, Nov 22—In port ship Helena, Donner, from San Francisco for Queenstown, with logwood, loaded. In the Gulf, bark Gleadover, Reckaby, from San Francisco ldg logwood for do.

**American Ports.**

BOSTON, Dec 31, PM—Arrived, schrs Eliza S (Br), Anderson, Salmon River; Susanna, Gregory, of and from Baltimore (reports 29th, in a heavy NE gale, lost boat and had one man washed overboard, named John McDonald); W A Crocker, Baxter, Philadelphia; Peace, Alley, Elizabethport; Revolution, Alley, Elizabethport; Zampa, Jewitt, Elizabethport.

Cleared—Brig Jessie Rhynas, Hall, Cienfuegos; schr S C Tyler, Barrett, Wilmington.

Jan 1—Arrived, schrs L J Keeler, Freeman, Tangier; Ada F Ames, Whitmore, Baltimore; James Martin, Baker, Baltimore; Mary E Staples, Godfrey, Philadelphia; Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Clinton Point; Lucy Elizabeth, York, Salem.

Sailed 31st, wind SW to SSW, steamer Oriental; ship Kentuckian; bark Arichat West; Jan 1, wind NNW, ship Julia (and passed Cape Cod at 1:30 PM).

2d—Arrived, steamships Calabria, McMickan, Liverpool; Alhambra, Wright, Savannah; Roman, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, New York; ship Fearless, Padang; brigs Agnes Raymond, St Kitts; Athalaska, St Jago. Below, bark Armenia, from Smyrna.

BALTIMORE, Dec 31—Arrived, brig Clara Brown, Osgood, Havana.

Cleared—Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, Havana and New Orleans, via Key West; ship Bavaria, Lowe, Rotterdam (cleared Dec 24, but accidentally omitted); brigs Maggie Vail (Br), Holt, Aspinwall; Geo Burnham, Staples, Portland; schr Idella Small, Robbins, Rockland.

Sailed—Steamer Cuba; barks Mav Queen, in tow of Dupont; Ben Mevis and Walter, both in tow; brigs Peri, in tow; H G Berry, in tow; Geo Burnham, Chattanooga; schr S C Evans.

Jan 1—Arrived, ship Annapolis, Lennon, Liverpool; brig Cleta (Br), Hopkins, Mayaguez, PR.

BUCKSPORT, Me, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Laura, Roberts, New York via Dix Island.

CHARLESTON, Dec 28—Cleared, bark Kedar, Sonder, Valparaiso; brig E F Dunbar, Nichols, Buckville to load for north side Cuba; schr My Rover, Brown, New York.

Jan 2—Arrived, brig Edith Hall, Baltimore, and schr L S Davis, New York.

Sailed, bark Aurelia for Liverpool; schr Matoaka for Baltimore.

FERNANDINA, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs J M Broomall, Latham, Charleston; 27th, Endeavor, Webber, New York.

Cleared 25th, brig Mary E Pennell, Eaton, Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 2—Arrived, bark St Dominique, Rio Janeiro for orders.

Passed in—Bark Carlotta, from Boston for Baltimore; brigs Potomac, Ivanhoe, and Alice Demarara for do; Addie, Havana for do; Romance, Navassa for do; "Hatian," Ponce for do.

Passed out—Bark Hypatia, for Liverpool; brigs Jennie Morton, and Chattanooga, for Porto Rico; Chesapeake, for Demarara; Amphion, for England.

FALL RIVER, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Moses Eddy, Cottrell, New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 30, PM—Arrived, schrs Monadnock, Hammond, Savannah for Boston; Lucy J Keeler, Freeman, Tangier for do.

Returned—Brig John Freeman; schrs Charleston, Mountain Laurel, Clara Belle, E L Leonard, Terrapin, Abbie S Oakes, Nadab.

Sailed—Schrs Lizzie L Mills, Redington, A F Ames, Exeter, Mary E Staples, Meteor.

31st, AM—Arrived, brig Josephine, Skinner, Pensacola for Boston; schrs Joshua S Bragdon, Snow, Baltimore for do; Frances, Gibbs, Philadelphia for do; Joseph Nickerson, Sleight, Poughkeepsie for do; Malabar, McCarty, Weehawken for do; Addie Walton, Rich, Portland for Baltimore.

Returned—Schrs Lizzie L Merrill, Mary Ella.

Sailed—Brigs C H Kennedy, John Freeman; schrs George & Albert, Onward, Plymouth Rock, Lucy J Keeler, Mountain Laurel, Clara Belle, Terrapin, Abbie S Oakes, Joshua S Bragdon, Nadab, Frances, Joseph Nickerson, Malabar, Addie Walton, Mary Anna.

LYNN, Dec 31—Arrived, Brandywine, Adams; Howard Macomber, Williams, and George Nebinger, Cole, Philadelphia.

MOBILE, Dec 21—Cleared, brigs Juanita (Sp), Roco, and Teresa (Sp), Sale, Barcelona; J B Kirby, Bernard, New Bedford.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 28—Arrived, ship Wm Ross, Ross, Boston; barks Isaac Lincoln, Merriman, Cardiff; Les Bon Fils, Privat, Vera Cruz; Tres Hermanos (Sp), Boston, do; Kate Agnes, Mahoney, Rio Janeiro; schrs Grace Webster, Orr, Matanzas; F V Turner, Graves, Ruatan; John M French, Burgess, Galveston. Below, coming up, ship Prussia, Patten, from Boston; barks Speranza, Nielson, from Liverpool; Rosa F Carman, Esbert, from Matanzas; Esther, Loring, from New York.

Cleared—Bark Bridgeport, Morgan, Liverpool; brig Hope (Br), Monterola, Vera Cruz; schr Louise Williston, Esteval, do.

Jan 1—Arrived, steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Western Metropolis, Quick, New York.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 28—Sailed, steamship Firefly; barks Box, Valparaiso, Lequitia.

NEWBERN, Dec 28—Arrived, schr M A McGahan, Call, Philadelphia.

8th—Cleared, schr Traveller, Hodges, Cardenas.

NORFOLK, Dec 30—Arrived, schr Emma F Chase, Decatlin, New York.

NANTUCKET, Dec 27—Sailed, schr Onward, Gorham, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec 31—Arrived, schr Stephen S Lee, Springer, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Dec 30, PM—Arrived, schrs Rienzi, Gobleigh, Hoboken; Artist, Forrester, New York for Somerset; Moses Eddy, Cottrell, Fall River for New York; Intrepid, Stanley, Baltimore for Ellsworth.

Sailed—Brig Nazarene (Br), Carney, Windsor, NS, for Baltimore; schrs Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Fall River for do; Thomas Potter, Handy, Sandwich for New York; Justice, Taylor, Narragansett Pier for do; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, Providence for do; Favorite, Clark, Pawtucket for do; Allen Gurney, Gurney, Providence for do; A D Scull, Somers, do for Georgetown, DC; Mabel Hall, Barrett, Rockland for New York; Redondo, Moore, Ellsworth for do; Elizabeth M Smith, Doane, Harwich for do; A H Whitmore, Robbins, Fall River for Baltimore; Delia Hodgkins, Barbard, Portland for Tangier; Geo S Fogg, Smith, Providence for do; Wm F Phelps, Cranmer, do for Philadelphia; C J Atwood, Burroughs, Boston for Wicomico; R S Young, Hatch, Wellfleet for Tangier; Expedite, Kackett, and Mansfield, Acborn, Providence for New York; Mary M Murray, Gloucester for Baltimore; Lucy J Keeler, Freeman, Tangier for Boston; Malabar, McCarty, Weehawken for do; Morning Star, Antune, Cohasset for Virginia; David Faust, T W Thorne.

In port—Brigs Convert, Allen, from Pensacola; S P Brown, Smith, for Greenport, LI, to load guano for Charleston; schrs American Eagle, Shaw, from Philadelphia; Ada A Andrews, Kelly, Providence for Baltimore; Archer & Reeves, Crowell, do for New York; Niantic, Green, Taunton for do; Sarah Gilman, Keller, Providence for Baltimore; Geo Knox, Lovell, do for New York. Also, brig Daphne, Fountain, Providence for New York; schrs Eagle, Searey, Bangor via Stonington for Baltimore; Irene E Messervey, Wall, Fall River for do; Martha Weeks, Flowers, New Bedford for do; Jesse Hart 2d, Hart, Alexandria for Boston.

31st, 8 AM—Arrived, schrs Mary Steele, Higgins, and Teresa D Baker, Brown, Boston for Tangier; Lizzie Carr, Gilchrist, Belfast for Charleston. Wind S, moderate.

NEW LONDON, Dec 30—Arrived, schr Thomas Fitch, Pettigrew, Virginia for Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 31—Arrived, schr Geo Hotchkiss, Brocket, Orient, LI, bound to New York.

Cleared—Brig L & W Armstrong, Porto Rico; schr E De Hart, do.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 31—Arrived, bark Flora (Br), Granith, Girgenti.

Cleared—Ship Alice M Minott, Lowell, Antwerp; barks Emil (NG), Christoffers, Bremen; Hombersund (Norw), Neilson, Bristol; Geo H Jenkins, Corning, Antwerp; brigs Phebe Ellen (Br), Dill, Barbados; Sama, Munday, Sagua; schrs Ada Ames, Adams, Cardenas; Lizzie Batchelder, English, Havana.

Jan 1—Arrived, steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston; bark Mercur (NG), Brandorff, Setton; brig Florence J Henderson, Henderson, London.

City ice boat No. 1, Capt Mason, left the city on Saturday morning and proceeded to the Horseshoe; found it fast, and ice heavy; cut a passage for the steamships J W Everman, for Charleston, and Tonawanda, for Savannah, both of which proceeded down the river; arrived up to the city at 11 A. M.; at 12:30 returned to the Horseshoe, and after clearing it completely of ice, returned to the city at 5 o'clock P. M.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 31—Arrived, schr Jed Frye, Langley, Fort Johnson.

Sailed, schrs Henry Hobart, Kenton, Mobile; R S Newcomb, Higgins, Deal's Island, Va; Annie Magee, Woodland, Philadelphia; Annie Sargent, Greenleaf, New York or Virginia; Planet, Kenniken, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 2—Sailed, ship Oracle (Br), Hill, Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec 28—Cleared, brigs Minnie Abbie, Harding, Montevideo for orders; E H Rich, Hopkins, Satilla River to load for Havana.

29th—Arrived, steamship Kensington, Matthews, Boston; bark Nargilea (Sp), Dominguez, Matanzas.

SALEM, Dec 30—Arrived, schrs Sarah Bernice, Proctor, Hoboken for Boston; Adriatic, Dunton, New York.

Sailed 28th, Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 29—Cleared, schrs Margaret A Lowe, Gressler, and Louisa Wilson, Hall, New York.

WOOD'S HOLE, Dec 31—Sailed, schr Saxon, Salisbury, Mobile.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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